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WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1851.

For the National Era

BY MARY IRVING.

THE FIRST PRAIRIE SINGING-SCHOOL.

"Oh! give me Music!"

sically from sweet to sweet. Surely I need not

The very winds sweep organ tones of majesty

past on their unseen mission. At times, a storm-

anthem, played upon the thunder-keys of Heaven,

turtle-dove from the wood, blends in a song-whis-

per of Æolian sweetness, breathed by the zephyr-

But few human voices had lent their music to

"Yankee Doodle" to the handles of his plough-

distinguished reputation as a "singing master"

desired to establish a singing school among us.

his tuning-fork.

This tuning-fork, or pitch-pipe, as he indis

the magical "tuner" was his main dependence.

gazers breathlessly listening to its mysterious

ring, as he rapped it upon the pine table before

him, upon the tough knuckles of his left hand, or

less frequently upon his whitely glittering front

teeth. Then the ascent or descent from that

plaintive, mournfully humming echo of "La-a-a,"

was an unexplained mystery to the greater por-

The first evening, agreeably to appointment,

motley assembly convened in "the old school-

house," that would have moved the finger-ends of

It had been tacitly understood, by the juniors

the elders had made no such silent stipulation, and had no idea of being denied the direct reward of their perseverance and expenditure. There they sat-papas and mammas in all-fash-

on the latch-string of the door, in flurried expectation; now glancing, in a sort of apologetic timid ity, over the rather boisterous ranks of youth behind and among them; again awkwardly puckering into a sort of baffled smile, as they joked one another in loud whispers upon their unexpected

One drew himself up with dignity, and fum bled the "dog's cars" of an old psalm-book (an heir-loom from his great-aunt) with a businesslike air. Another adjusted his spectacles, and pored intently over the "Boston Academy's Collection," as if he expected to imbibe sweet sounds

through his dim organs of vision; while the great-

er part nestled in their seats, or trotted their feet impatiently, and wished that "the master would

come, and put a stop to the young people's

"The noise," indeed, was on the crescendo among the juniors, who very well understood that they were brought together to exercise their vocal organs, and were disposed to give them a little pre-paratory play. They had established themselves in the order of taste and inclination. A cluster of "rowdistical" looking faces glowered from un-

der old caps or brimless hats in the background, whence issued shouts of laughter, shrill whis-

tlings, &c. Nearer to the front of the would-be

meeting in the place of innovation.

tion of his wondering disciples.

looked upon it.

to "the tonic," where "Do-o-o" rounded out unerringly from the full-orbed circle of his lips-it

He would hold the entire circle of open-mouth

angel to the young leaves of the trees !

add, as a climax, the shrill Lilliputian trumpeter

of Night, the tenor-voiced mosquito!

of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. hey were of "the initiated." BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS, Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania aven THE NATIONAL ERA.

they were of "the initiated."

The door opened; and there was a sudden rustling down into a great pause, as "the master" gent. red. He switched before him a large-headed cane with an air of authority, and bore under his left arm a bundle of blank-looking books.

Running his fingers daintily through his long front locks, and making a solemn professional bow to the "ladies and gentlemen," he commenced a most edifying prelude, in which he dilated on "the gratification it gave him to have the honor, &c.; the importance of the art and science of rocalism, &c.; the advantages of cultivating the vocal abilities in youth— (and here he added, with an encouraging nod to his right hand, that none LIFE ON PRAIRIE DE LA FLEUR.-No. 11. vocal abilities in youth—(and here he added, with an encouraging nod to his right hand, that none of any age need despair of attaining, by perseverance, a high promontory of excellence, though they should not climb the pinnacle,) &c.; the indispensability of good order (which he doubted not would be preserved) to good progress, &c." He wound up his peroration by a graceful wave of the left hand over the pile of long books beneath him—a high recommendation of the same, accompanied by an exceedingly brief biographical sketch of Lowell Mason, the author of said books—and, finally, an appeal to the assembly in general to provide themselves therewith, for a certain number of dimes, as an indispensable step in the way whereby he was to guide them. "The voice of singing" is not silent in our flower prairie. We have a band of untrained minstrels in the forest gallery all around, whose trill and chorus are borne sweetly on the spring and summer breezes. The partridge beats the bass drum with his wide whirring wings; the

meadow lark emulates the fife; the bobolink warcertain number of dimes, as an indispensable step in the way whereby he was to guide them. This was a little unexpected. The young peo-ple opened their eyes wider, and stared wonder-ingly, first at the speaker, then at the books, and afterwards at their seniors, who glanced into each bles a flute note; and a dozen crows caw out, over and over, a discordant accompaniment, most like the tuning of ten hundred fiddles. Out in the open sunshine, prairie chickens cluck and crow afterwards at their seniors, who gianced into each others' faces a little anxiously and distrustfully, or fumbled instinctively in their purse pockets. At last, one, gaining a little assurance from two or three whispers behind him, advanced boldly, and, with one or two "hems," laid the "Boston Academy's" down upon the table in front of the musically upon high rail fences; and a whole battalion of quails whistles defiance to you through the bending grass that shelters its sudden flight. The humming-bird and the humble-bee buzz mu-

"Some on us have this, and some have 'The Choir,' and there's two or three other good sing-in' books amongst us. Can't we make shift to do without all them new books?" and sweetness over and through us, as they hurry

"By no means, my dear sir," rejoined the newcomer, with the blandest of smiles and the politest
of bows, to soften his unyielding speech. "You
can very easily see, my friends, how necessary it
is that all of you should have books, and that the
books should be alike. How could a district
school teacher get on with a class studying three
or four different spelling books? I leave it to the
good sense of the gentlemen."

None of "the gentlemen." thrills the very Earth to a shudder of awe. At times, with the low, tender, minor chant of the

None of "the gentlemen" were disposed to consider themselves deficient in "good sense," and swell this symphony of Nature-if we may except certainly the demand appeared very reasonable—the more so, after one or two of the most moneyed that of the merry Yankee boy, who whistles men had stalked up to the stand, turned critically the unsoiled leaves of the new books, and ex-changed each a coin of hard silver for a copy. when one evening in autumn the settlement was electrified by an announcement that a stranger of Their example was gradually followed by others; but a knot of the more hesitating still lingered behind, consulting in perplexed whispers. At last, one advanced from their midst, and laid his hand upon a book.

"Please, Mr.," he stammered, with an effort at carelessness "wad we tak! the price in butter?"

There was quite a division of opinlons on the propriety of this measure. Old Farmer Curtis argued that "it was a money-catch, and no use in life; the singin' o' Sundays was smart enough—and what more would folks be after? He would take up with no new-fangled notions."

Many sided with the old farmer—one strengthening his position by the report that the new master sang "do re mi," &c., instead of the good old-fashioned "fa sol la," in endless repetition. And, then, "he wrote music on a black board! What on earth had a black board and chalk to do with singing?"

In the mainting their midst, and laid his hand upon a book.

"Please, Mr.," he stammered, with an effort at carelessness, "wad ye tak' the price in butter?"

A somewhat embarrassed but still polite bow preceded the vender's reply.

"Why, sir—really, I—I don't keep house, sir; and so I don't see that I should have any occasion for such an article! I dare say it will find a ready market in town, and you can bring the price to me, you know. I paid cash down for the books of myself, I must tell you, gentlemen!"

And, then, "he wrote music on a black board! What on earth had a black board and chalk to do with singing?"

But the mairting the head chorister now introduced a bass-viol into the gallery. This innovation provoked some violent discussions among the stanch Scotch Prestory and the scalessness, "wad ye tak' the price in butter?"

A somewhat embarrassed but still polite bow preceded the vender's reply.

"Why, sir—really, I—I don't keep house, sir; and so I don't see that I should have any occasion for such an article! I dare say it will find a ready market in town, and you can bring the price of whith what grace they could. The prop was somely needed; for our leaders were by no means confident or infallible guides.

On one stormy Sabbath morning, a scanty delegation of ohoir members had scattered themselves over the little gallery. Anxiously did their eyes the price in butter?"

A few more white a wind of the gold into the gallery. This innovation provok But the majority of the little community, being better enlightened upon the important subject in question, saw that the opportunity was too valuable to be thrown rashly away. There was scarce to be thrown rashly away.

one of the stanch old singers who sustained the for a bunch of tallow candles, with which he re-Sabbath music of the humble sanctuary could turned speedily, out of breath. But for candle sticks? "Necessity is the mother of invention," read musical notes with any degree of readiness as saith the old copy-book; and present necessi-ties called quite a novel invention into being So they were confined within a narrowing hedge of old standard tunes, good enough in themselves, The blank leaves of the old singing books were twisted into horns; a candle was inserted into one end of each of these, and the other end fastbut too often sadly mangled by means of treacherous memories, false ears, and untutored voices. ened by some youngster's jack-knife to the back of the seat just before the one destined to be illu-Mear, Old Hundred, and Ward, had lost their dignity by too great familiarity with rough voi-

Of course, this untried mode of imparting light ces, and several lesser tunes seemed in a fair way was not without its dangers, like some newer modes that have followed it. Whiskers and curls to share their fate. "Here are our young people," said the singingwere occasionally singed, and a cap border or a veil curtailed of its fair proportions; but no frightful conflagration occurred, though our patschoolites, "growing up without a tune on their tongues! What will become of 'the singing-seat' when the old folks shall have 'died off' or removent candlesticks were much in use through the ed away?"

All things being made ready, Mr. Disney pro-ceded to the grand business of the evening in good earnest. Their arguments and their purses carried the

day; and in due season, with due respect and for "Ladies and gentlemen!" exclaimed he, draw a due recompense of reward, Mr. Sonorus Disney ing up to a dignified height again, "it has been was invited to pitch his tent for a time among us, ny usual practice to try every one of the voices in my class separately. But I will not insist upon t to-night in the case of the ladies," [a complaiand pitch our juvenile voices into harmony with sant wave of the hand to the glowing daughters of creation beneath him,] "but shall request the criminately termed it, was his chief wand of gentlemen, who are not so easily embarrassed, to sound each note after me, one by one. "First bench of ladies, will you 'rise and fall power. He had a violin, indeed, whose bow he could flourish scientifically on state occasions, but

the scale' after me?" the scale' after me?"

Here the tuning-fork sent forth a doleful sound,
from which his practiced voice jumped down the
ladder of notes to the "tonic." "Do-o! Ladies, will you be good enough t

Two damsels blushed, and were voiceless: on put her book up before her face and giggled while the remainder made an attempt at the tone while the remainder made an attempt at the tone, not unlike the pattering of a slow summer shower upon a tinned roof, for tremulousness. It quivered away into a kind of faint stillness, as the frightened heroines turned pale and choked at their own audacity.

"Well, well! you must get over this bashfulness ladies!" avalaimed their tutor watem, clear-

ness, ladies!" exclaimed their tutor protem, clear-ing his throat rather impatiently. "Gentlemen, I know you all have voices, and are not afraid to

I know you all have voices, and are not afraid to have them heard! Mr.—(I don't know your name)—please to articulate do-o."

"Do" exploded like a cannon-ball on the lips of the sturdy farmer, who had never in his whole life uttered any sound more musical than a "hurra" to his exen. Nature had given him a correct ear, however, though it had lain dormant as respected sweet harmonies until now. He clambered successfully up the seven rounds of "the scale," but faltered in trying to ascend higher. Still he persisted, with his lips and eyes firmly fixed, and the big drops starting from his brown forehead, till his tone dwindled to the expiring shricks of a distant steam-engine whistle.

"You'll make a singer, sir! a very fine singer, sir! a first-rate singer, sir! a jaculated the grat-Hogarth to caricaturing, if Hogarth could have of our community, that they were to have the exclusive benefit of the guineas their fathers should pour into Mr. Disney's pocket, and the thrilling notes which he should pour forth in return. But

ioned costumes, with a grandmamma or kind-faced aunty sprinkled in for variety — all with sir! a first-rate singer, sir!" ejaculated the grat-ified Mr. Disney. "Never too late, sir! never most comically anxious countenances, now fixed

sir! a first-rate singer, sir!" ejaculated the gratified Mr. Disney. "Never too late, sir! never too old! Cflad to see you here, sir!"

The farmer bowed his head in a sort of deprecating modesty, while the knight of the tuning-fork passed to the next.

The "pitch" was given and taken, and the master went up the usual ascent, confidently expecting to lead his pupil after him. But not so; not one step would the voice of the follower take from the dead level of "do." The young man was evidently not troubled with bashfulness; he tried to perform his task in the very best possible manner, and enunciated the one tone fully and disainc'ly; but it was impossible to drive him above or below it. "Do—re—mi" and their comrades trailed along like a coffle of chained negroes marching abreast, in an unvarying monotone!

But enough of the trivialities attendant upon the establishment of our school. It was fairly established; and one evening in each week, during three months, the same little assembly met in the same place, to train the noblest faculty of man's physical nature.

Our teacher was no mere money-maker, though the year was apply had one even to the re-

Our teacher was no mere money-maker, though he very reasonably had one eye open to the reward of his labor of lungs. But he did not pass over the rudiments of the science superficially, and, after teaching us a few tunes by rote, leave us in a worse condition than before, because more dependent—as I have known too many singing teachers to do. He generously aimed, from the first, to make us self-dependent. To forward this, he very early proposed the election of three choristers, who should be chosen by the choir, and especially instructed by him, to stand as under shepherds over the musical flock.

The desired number of candidates was very

orchestra were congregated little groups of lively chatters and laughers, who seldom met except by the church door on Sundays, and thus were eager

stone.

The day came at length, when our good Mr. Disney was to give us his last criticisms, his last tuning stroke. Each of us, from oldest to youngest, lamented over his departure. He had his oddities and his affectation; but we were all so accustomed to the weekly sight of him, with his lame white horse and his carrot-headed cane, which he used to thump upon the table whenever his voice was drowned in the confusion of tongues, that it seemed quite like parting with an old friend, to bid him good bye. He descended from his dignity a little—patted the children on the head, and charged them not to forget the songs he had taught them. His parting word to their seniors was a charge to neglect, by no means, the weekly assembling of themselves together, even after his departure, but to improve their fast developing powers by independent and frequent exercise.

Mr. Disney went his way to some other corne of the wide world, to awaken the harmonies slum-bering in a hundred other brawny chests; and our timid band of fledgeling musicians turned o lean on one other.

to lean on one other.

Our choir-gatherings were held principally at the houses of the elect leaders, scattered here and there on the prairie. Many a time did the bright moon look down upon a merry train winding across the mist-veiled prairie, or under the silver-dropping shadows of the grove-boughs. More commonly, however, a large prairie wagon was loaded with the musical candidates, and rattled over stump and through "slue," to the place of vocal rendezvous. "Perseverance overcame mounvocal rendezvous. "Perseverance overcame mountains" even of difficult cadences; and the choir gradally drilled itself into unhesitating harmony in the performance of a goodly number of tunes which made quite an inroad on our established Sabbath performances. Occasionally there was a provoking break-down of all parts in confusion; but such accidents are by no means confined to prairie choirs, and we did not permit our confidenoe to faint. Then, one of the chief female singers took a fit of the sulks, because she was not promoted to the head of her rank, and de-serted from our corps for a few Sabbaths. But the instinct of song was stronger than the in-stinct of pride in her heart, and she came back smiling to us at last. The head chorister now introduced a bass-viol

discord-drowning viol. The second chorister, with the discord-drowning viol. The second chorister had left the settlement; and only the third, the worth the discord-drowning viol. The settlement; and only the third, the worth by but inexperienced farmer, was at his post. One solitary choristress sat opposite to his bench, in a sort of delefully foreboding dignity.

The clergyman arose calmly, and read the first hymn, as usual. There was a moment's pause in the gallery, as he closed. All eves were turned

himself hidden under his tallest haystack—anywhere, away from that petrifying gaze of a waiting congregation. He grasped his tuning-fork,
(the parting bequest of Mr. Disney,) at last, in a
sort of desperation, struck it fiercely, and essayed
to open his lips to an echo of its ring. But the
echo refused to come through the open gateway
of vocal sound. It was of no use; he drew in of vocal sound. It was of no use; he drew in his breath heavily, gasped, turned pale, and finally, trembling with nervous trepidation, he turned to the young lady beside him, as to a forlorn hope. "I can't!" he whispered, in agitation. "Do start the tune—do take it!" and he stretched out the magic bit of steel at arms' length.

What a moment for a bashful girl, whose voice armselved and to and was the criticism of her own.

scarcely dared to endure the criticism of her own ears! Half the congregation had witnessed the ears! Hair the congregation had witnessed the manœuvre. Gathering up all her crumbs of courage, and softly clearing her throat, she arose, pale, but trembling. The choir arose with her; and the silence was waiting for her first wordwinged breath. A practiced singer can scarcely realize or sympathize with the nightmare weight that presses on the lips and chest of a novice in such a realizance. Suppressive all her strength such a predicament. Summoning all her strength, and fixing her dizzy gaze on the notes she did not and nxing her dizzy gaze on the notes she did not see, she broke that distressing stillness. It was a faint, quivering note, like the first flutter of a nestling bird; but it breathed courage into the stalwart and shrinking forms around her, and, one by one, deep voices chimed in, until the roof echoed back the sounding hymn of praise!

echoed back the sounding hymn of praise!

Praire de la Fleur has other birds besides the winged ones, now. The romping children have well remembered their favorite Mr. Disney's parting wish, and others have "caught the trick" of singing unconsciously from their parents and their mates. Sweet juvenile concerts swell through the grove-temples, when the school-children wander through their arches in search of blackberries or of wild plums. One wee, pet birdie there is, sweeter-voiced than all the winged or wingless songsters beside—one whom the angels taught to sing in her cradle, and who has carried from that cradle the song of a happy child-heart, to pour in warbling showers over the clover-heads and n warbling showers over the clover-heads and daisies of Prairie de la Fleur.

God keep thee, my pet birdie! and train thee to sing in haaven!

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY. - NO. 16.

Magnesia is an alkaline earth. It is less abund ant as an element of rocks and soils, and less ac-tive as a chemical agent, than lime. It is, how-ever, extensively diffused in mineral formations, tive as a chemical agent, than lime. It is, howover, extensively diffused in mineral formations,
and performs important agencies for the purposes
of agriculture, the mechanic arts, domestic economy, and health. It does not, like lime, constitute
the only or principal material of mountain ranges
and rocky masses, but forms a part of rocky and
mountain formations, both abundant and widespread. Magnesia limestone is very abundant.
Of some large and extensive deposits of lime
rocks, magnesia is a considerable part; too large,
indeed, for the convenience of farmers or of architects. A large quantity of magnesia impairs the
fertility of soils. It also renders rocks friable,
easily crumbling to sand. Lime formations, containing a large portion of magnesia, are called
dolomite. In the dolomite is frequently found
tremolite, in the form of crystals, in considerable
variety. These crystals are sometimes needleshaped, or fibrous, running from centres in rays.
They are hence called radiated tremolite. They
are frequently in small plates, or tables, when
they are called tabular tremolite. Both the
fibrous and the tabular crystal of tremolite are
commonly white, or yellowish white, frequently
with a glassy surface, differing greatly in their
structure and general appearance. Together
they furnish an agreeable variety for a cabinet.
They are quite attractive to the eye, and the
needle-shaped crystals frequently have rather too
strong an attraction for the fingers, assuming the
character of a country cousin, staying longer than
they are wanted.

Magnesis enters very largely into the serpen-

character of a country cousin, staying longer than they are wanted.

Magnesia enters very largely into the serpentine and scapstone rocks. The former appears in ridges, not often in mountains. These ridges sometimes extend, with occasional interruptions, hundreds of miles. Serpentine ridges and rocks are found in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and still further south, in one continuous range, except frequently disappearing, or not coming to the surface. This rock is named from its varied colors, resembling the serpent, though green predominates. It is harder than the sulphate of lime, (gypsum.) and less hard than the carbonate, (common limestone.) It gives readily to the knife, but not to the thumb-nail.

Two varieties of serpentine are somewhat

For the Dational Era. PORTUITIES OF GREATNESS.

BY L. A. HINE

Nearly cotemporary with Shakspeare, we find Richelieu commencing a career of glory with a lie on his tongue. He obtained the bishopric of Lucon, which his melancholic brother had abandoned, by deceiving the Pope as to his age. But as the intoxication of his ambition subsided, he found himself the greatest sufferer by the falsehood, and, confessing his sis, begged absolution of his spiritual master. But the Pope called him a clever fellow, and let him pass. Thus was commenced the acquisition of that influence and power before which kings trembled and princes bowed in meekness.

In the middle of the severteenth century there was an English boy of a mean and diminutive apcearance, and behind all other boys of his age. He was constantly at the foot of his class, and verily it was believed that this boy would become only a cobbler, or a bungler of some other kind. for surely the soul of learning was not in him. But at the age of twelve a change was wrought in the character and fortune of the youth, that had never obtained a "reward of merit," and was regarded by teacher and schoolmate as an inferior-At this time an altercation took place between this backward boy and the oneabove him in the class-whereupon the latter gave him a very unpleasant kick in the stomach Enough. The pride of the boy was outraged - revenge is sweet-but he was too weak to tope with his opponent, physically. How, then, shall he be humbled? Ah, an idea—a splendil conception—he resolved to surpass him in study, get above him in the class, and there remain to look down upon his enemy, and clip from him the laurels he now so vainly wears. This will be a triumph worthy of mention-peaceably got, none the less glorious—a revenge that physical glants might envy-He resolved, and accomplished; became a most devoted scholar; commenced s career of glory; and Sir Isaac Newton appeared with the key to unlock the mysteries of motion, and to draught truer chart of the stupendous Universe!

In 1640, there appeared in the British Parlianent a rustic of most unprepossessing appearance Totally destitute of grace and refinement, harsh of speech, rude in manners, and ugly of counteman in such an important position? Why, he had lived over there in Cambridge very quietly himself hidden under his tallest haystack—anyand honestly, and the people loved him; for, however ungenial he looked to be nevertheless he had a most upright heart. This man had been a gambler in his youth-but he reformed, and was known to have restored much meney thus wrongy obtained. Well, such honesty, together with the natural modesty of his social intercourse, and

the unpretending demeanor of the man, secured the esteem of his neighbors, and they sent him down to London to assist in allaying the troubles of the times. He appeared in his seat as a legis lator, and was described to be a "bankrupt, beggarly fellow, entering Parliament with a threadbare, torn cloak and a greasy hat-with perhaps neither of them paid for." Such were the auspices under which the man appeared in public, who in the space of thirteen years, by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascended the throne, and was invested with the royal robes. Such was Oliver Cromwell! But on such a slender thread once hung the loyalty of Britain and the glory of the man Oliver! In 1637, three years before his appearance in Parliament, we find a ship lying in the Thames, in which Oliver and his family had taken passage to America, in the hopes of securing, in the new world, an independence for his children. He had no dream of ambition—he simply desired to be a good parent, and render his children happy. But this unpretending man, who possessed a large share of Nature's freedom of spirit, found the Government lifting her strong arm against him, in the shape of a proclamation forbidding his de-parture from the realm without license. This he parture from the realm without license. This he knew could not be obtained, and he took his baggage and his babes from the ship, resolved to abide such fortune as was in store for him and them. From this moment, he felt himself a strong man; there was a mighty power opposing his freedom and his manhood, and, under the pressure, he grew into a self-conscious giant. The result we know. The Government had profited by letting Oliver have his own will that time, for doubtless Charles I would have kept his head, and Britain had the honor of preserving an unbroken succession of her kings. But Cromwell overturned the throne, substituted his own greasy hat for the crown, and ruled the nation during the remainder of his life under the simple title of Protector. What he would have done had he come to America, we know not; perhaps our independence would have been sooner achieved.

come to America, we know not; perhaps our independence would have been sooner achieved.

But this is not the first time that the fate of
Britain was suspended by a thread. Alfred the
Great was spurred to wider views of ambition
and glory by the precipitate action of the Roman
Cardinals and the accidental delay of a carrier,
thus defeating a plan of reconciliation, which
would have retained the English monarch in connection with the sec of Rome.* Alfred knew
something of his own strength; and if the Cardinals would not provide a place adapted to his talents, he knew he could provide for himself.

About one hundred years ago, there flourished
in Germany a philosopher of vast learning and
extensive research. His name was Hoyne, an
idea of whose mental achievements may be obtained from a glance at the list of his works.
These were his Libullus, his Epictetus, his Virgil, his Pliny, his Apollodorus, his Pindar, his
Conon and Parthenius, his Homer, ten or twelve
thick volumes of miscellanies, and seven or eight
thousand reviews of books! His miscellanies embrace his more philosophized and most valuable
productions. And who was Heyne? He was a
son of poverty, and doomed to all its severities until he was enabled to make himself esteemed and
honored in the public head, and felt and loved in
the human heart. His father was a mechanic,
and could not pay the least educational expense.
After the son became ten years of age, the parents thought he should be at home assisting to
gain a livelihood, instead of at school pursuing
the bent of his genius. But the son could not
endure the thought of sacrificing himself. He
surpassed the other boys whenever he could get
into a school, and obtained much praise for his
proficiency. There was one Sebastian, the village minister, who was godfather to the young
aspirant, and he promised to stand by him in his
struggle. But old Sebastian was always promising and never performing. Consequently, young
Heyne often found himself in a most wretched
condition. Sebastian p ependence would have been sooner achieved.
But this is not the first time that the fate of

academy at Leipsig, and one day he sent a servant to show him the way. Heyne was thus

*Bennet's History of the Reformation, Part 1, Book 2, Page 131.

EMIGRATION.—It is stated in the Western papers that a heavy emigration is going forward toward Oregon. The emigrants are principally from Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan.

that he was not "music-larnt." Hereupon, the "head chorister" arose, and, with a small flourish in limitation of his professor's most graceful, gestures, proposed that the honor under consideration should not be restricted to the sterner and head the obsent, to share with their botheristers should be obsent, to share with their botheristers should not be restricted to the sterner and head through marbles, giving them an exceedingly betufful appearance. Marbles and other possible than the sentified by repetition bear the name—often not three half-panee for a long of "werd antique." or sneedingly betufful parts and they should forever remain as mute as fishes in Botany Bay, were elevated to the rank of choristers.

The winter went swiftly and delightfully by was, and at the opening of spring we could boast of quite an addition to our choir and to its stock of the same addition to our choir and to its stock of the sum in parts of other countries.

The winter went swiftly and delightfully by was, and at the opening of spring we could boast of quite an addition to our choir and to its stock of another. Thus had been taught to spell out their own music, instead.

The day came at length, when our good Mr. The latter is failed and the promise of any. At this time, he was about the place of any. At this time, he was about the place of any. At this time, he was about the place of any. At this time, he was about the place of any. At this time, he was about the place of any. At this time, he was about the place of any. At this time, he was about the place of any. At this time, he was about the promise of any. At this time, he was about their of the celestical parts of the celestical p

to study rhetoric and eloquence, preparatory to a legal course. But the boy contracted no fond-ness for any particular study for more than a ness for any particular study for more than a year, when an event occurred which aroused his young mind. The attention of the public had long been fixed on a great eclipse of the sun which was to happen on the 21st of August, 1560. In those days a phenomenon of this kind was linked with the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and the interest it excited was interest at the control of the study of the control of the study of the control of the study of the control of the as of individuals, and the interest it excited was as intense as it was general. Tycho watched the arrival with peculiar interest. He read the astrological diaries of the day, in which its phases and its consequences were described; and when he saw the sun darkened the very moment that had been predicted, and to the very extent that had been delineated, he resolved to make himself water of extense that reaching the resolver of extense that the same that the same in the same that the same in the same that the same in master of a science that was capable of predicting

future events.† What are we authorized to suppose Brahe would have been, had he not lived in times to benance, his colleagues were disposed to keep at a distance, and leave him a vacant seat, in which to indulge, without interruption, his own reflections. How came such an half-divilized looking the such as the contemplation of the vast Universe, and excited in him an enthusiastic devotion to the contemplation of the vast Universe, and excited in him an enthusiastic devotion to owed his greatness to a circumstance that grew out of the rebellion of 1745. This political commoion caused the removal of his mother, Mrs. Scott,

to the county of Dunham, where she gave birth to William, who was five years older than John, who became the distinguished Lord Eldon. The birthplace of William qualified him for a fellowship in Oxford University, and his influence there obtained a fellowship for John. His father intended him for his own profession, that of a coal-fitter; but his brother said, "I can do better by him—send him to Oxford with me." "We owe nuch, therefore," wrote Lord Eldon, afterwards, to what it is to be wished nobody should profit by, to wit: rebellion." This was one fortuity of his greatness. Another was derived from his flight and marriage with a poor girl. Her parents opposed the union, and she descended from the upper window of her parental home, travelled with him all night, and the next morning they were married. He now woke from his dream of love, by finding himself at the age of 21 married, among strangers, and without a penny. For a living, he was driven to the bar, and rose to its highest honors. Oxford qualified him for an active the finding strangers and with singular pleasure. It is a work of great merit. We find in it that complished lawyer, and that pride which was wounded in the refusal of the parents of his beloved led him to try all his energies in attaining a position whence he could look down upon those

who once thought him unworthy of their daugh-In 1734 was born the third child of an English family of eleven children. George Romney, when a boy, was at church, and, being struck with the l boy, was at ouron, and, being strack what the features of a singular-looking stranger, his parents persuaded him to delineate them. In this he succeeded so well that he was induced to apply himself to drawing—and George became a dishimself to drawing—and George became a dis-tinguished artist. We can imagine that stranger to have been extremely ugly in fe ugliness, being the creator of an artist, was made to promote the beauty of others, in being the cause of many beautiful works that have communicated much of the spirit of beauty to the souls of their

dmirers.

If we turn to Italy, we find about the year 1758 If we turn to Italy, we find about the year 1758 a great feast given by the noble family of the Falieri, and the domestics were puzzled for a suitable ornament for the table. Among these was an old man, who tried in vain to invent something; whereupon his grandson, about eleven years old, seeing his perplexity, called for butter, and instantly modeled a lion with such skill and effect as excited the astonishment of the guests. The artist was called in, and he came blushing to re-

as excited the astonishment of the guests. The artist was called in, and he came blushing to receive the caresses of the company, and the first applause of that kind and opulent family. The head of the family appreciated his genius, carried him to Venice in his fifteenth year, introduced him to the Academy of Arts, and epened his own palace door as a residence and a study. He soon modeled the group of Orpheus and Eurydice, large as life; and when he heard the applause bestowed upon it, he exclaimed, "This praise has made me a sculptor?" The intelligent reader need not be told that this was the great Canova.

Correggio drew his inspiration of the beautiful from an examination of Raphael's picture, the St. Cecilia, at Bologna. While viewing it with admiration and rapture, and while the enthusiasm of an artist pervaded his soul, he exclaimed, "And I, too, am a painter?"

Not unlike this example is that of Alexander, Casar, and Charles XII. The first is said to have dreamed of military glory while peruging the Iliad of Homer, and it is certain that he highly prized this poem, for among the spoils of the palace of King Darius was a beautiful casket, which he dedicated as a depository of that heroic work. As to Casar, it is said that while reading of Alexander's victories at twenty years of age, he wept because, even at thirty, he had no triumphs to boast. Charles XII is also said to have been inspired with heroic ardor by reading the life of Alexander by Quintus Curtius.

But lest I weavy the reader, I will close this paper by the remark, that, seeing how great may be the consequences of a triffing circumstance, we shall be led to avoid any error of thought, feeling, and praotice, lest what is commonly called a trivial and unimportant vice may result in a chain

we shall be led to avoid any error of thought, feeling, and practice, lest what is commonly called a trivial and unimportant vice may result in a chain of aggravated wrongs. We cannot estimate the misery one of our little errors may occasion. But we may rest assured that truth and virtue will always result in happiness, and that it is perfectly safe to cultivate them. • Saxony, the land of Heyne, was then against Austria, of allied with her as now.
† Browster's Martyrs of Science, P. 119.

WHOLE NO. 226.

she had, seeing me in such frightful want. Could I but find thee in the world even now, thou good, pious soul, that I might repay thee for what then thou didst for me!" But by what power was Heyne enabled to endure these privations? How was his young heart fortified against the discouragements that beset his path? He has told the story himself:

"There chanced to be a school examination held, at which the superintendent, as chief school inspector, was present. This man, Dr. Sheador Krugor, a theologian of some learning for his time, all at once interrupted the rector, who was teaching ex cathedra, and put the question: who among its scheizer could tell him what might be made per anagramma from the course of my life. The materials of my correspondence have gradually accumulated, and, despairing of being able to say anything. I have wis full the per anagramma from the word Austria. This whim had arisen from the circumstance that the first Sillcian war had just begun; and some such anagram reckoned very hanny had just a pracaved in the course of my life. The materials of my correspondence have gradually accumulated, and, despairing of being able to say anything. I have wis full the per anagramma from the circumstance that the first Sillcian war had just begun; and some such anagram reckoned very hanny had just a pracavel in the middle of public private, and literary business, such as I had never experienced in the world and the course of my life. The materials of my correspondence have gradually accumulated, and, despairing of being able to say anything. I have very week.

Where, then, shall I begin this letter? Can

Mustria. This whim had arisen from the circumstance that the first Siltcian war had just begun; and some such anagram reckoned very happy had just appeared in the newspaper.* No one of us knew so much as what an anagram was. Even the Doctor looked quite perplexed. As none answered, the latter began to give us a discourse of anagrams in general. I set myself to work, and sprang forth with my discovery, Vastasi. This was something different from the newspaper one; so much the greater was our superintendent's admiration, and the more as the successful aspirant was a little boy on the lovest bench of the secunda. He growled out his applause to me, but at the same time set the whole school about my ears, as he stoutly upbraided them with being beaten by an infimuo."

This happened some time before Hepne went to Leipsig. The reader will notice that Vastasi contains the same letters as Austria—the u and the v being the same in latin. The influence of the rist impulse to the development of my powers. I began to take some credit to myself, and in spite of all the oppression and contempt in which I languished, to resolve on struggling forward."

And yet he says he was not ambitious; but he became enlisted in a warfare against fate. The little incident convinced him that he had some power of his own, and he looked to a final and certain triumph.

The sixteenth century is distinguished for the wonderful astronomical discoveries of Tyoho, Brahe, Galileo, and Kepler. Tyoho took the lead, and it is ourious to notice the circumstance which directed his attention to this scienne. He was sent in 1559 to the University of Copenhagen to study rhetoric and elequence, preparatory to a legal course. But the boy contracted no fondness for any particular study for more than ayear, when an event occurred which a roused his Meantime the printing went on; and in spite of paternal affection, I sometimes cursed the attention which I was obliged to pay to the education of my children, to cure them of the little defects which the negligence of their preceptors had suffered to pass without correcting them.

At length, in the month of February, I saw the decicits the corrections and the same than the same transfer of the same trans

decisive hour arrive, and I own to you that it was not without some sort of uneasiness. I knew that my book was good, but I would have had it excellent; I could not rely on my own judgment, and I feared that of the public—that tyrant who and I feared that of the public—that tyrant who often destroys in an instant the fruit of ten years' labor. At length, on the 16th of February, I gave myself to the universe, and the universe—that is to say, a small number of English readers—received me with open arms. In a fortnight the whole edition was so completely exhausted that not a single copy was left. Mr. Cadell (my publisher) proposed to me to publish a second edition of 1,000 copies, and in a few days he saw reason to bee me to allow him to print 1.500 that not a single copy was left. Mr. Cadell (my publisher) proposed to me to publish a second edition of 1,000 copies, and in a few days he saw reason to beg me to allow him to print 1,500 copies. It will appear at the beginning of next been his heir.—Gen. xv, 2, 3. This was not sanctioning Abraham's chattel right in his servants. the noble science of Astronomy.

The voltage of the world is familiar with the character of Lord Eldon. He would see that he shall be obliged to importune me a third time. The volume—a handsome quarto—costs a owed his greatness to a circumstance that grew guinea in boards; it has sold, as my publisher expresses it, like a sixpenny pamphlet on the af-

fairs of the day.

I have hitherto contended myself with stating the fact, which is the least equivocal testimony in favor of the History. It is said that a horse alone does not flatter kings when they think fit to mount him; might we not add that the bookseller is the only person who does not flatter authors when they take it into their heads to appear in print? But you conceive that from a small number of eager readers one always finds means to catch praises, and, for my part, I own to you that I am praises, and, for my part, I own to you that I am very fond of these praises; those of women of rank, especially when they are young and handsome, though not of the greatest weight, amuse me infinitely. I have had the good fortune to please some of these persons, and the ancient History of your learned friend has succeeded with them like a fashionable novel. Now hear what Robertson says, in a letter which was not designed

angazity of research, without which an author does not merit the name of an historian. His narative is clear and interesting; his style is elegant and vigorous, sometimes rather too la-bored, and, perhaps, studied; but these defects are amply compensated by the beauty of the lan-guage, and sometimes by a rare felicity of expres-sion."

Now listen attentively to poor David Hume: "After having read with impatience and avidity the first volume of your History, I feel the ity the first volume of your History, I feel the same impatience to thank you for your interesting present, and to express to you the satisfaction which this production has afforded me, under the several points of view, of the dignity of the style, the extent of your researches, the profound manner in which the subject is treated. The work is entitled to the highest esteem. You will feel pleasure, as I do myself, from hearing that all the men of letters in this city (Edinburgh) agree in admiring your work, and in desiring the continuation of it."

tinuation of it."

Do you know, too, that the Tacitus and Livy of Scotland have been useful to me in more ways than one? Our good English folk have long lamented the superiority which these historians had acquired; and, as national prejudices are the tup at a small expense, they have eagerly raised their unworthy countryman by their acclamations to a level with these great men. Besides, I have had the good fortune to avoid the shoal which is the most dangerous in this coun-

your indolence or forgetfulness; and the more so, as I have learnt from several quarters that you are engaged in the translation of some German work. Notwithstanding my silence, you might have informed me of the state of things; at all a recent to be for the events, you have not a moment to lose, for the Duke de Choiseul, who is quite delighted with my work, has signified to Mr. Walpole his intentions to have it translated as soon as possible. I believe I have put a stop to this design, by assuring him that your translation was in the press at Leipsig; but we cannot long answer for events, and it would be equally unpleasant to be anticipated by a bel esprit of Paris, or by a manouvre of an Amsterdam bookseller.

This is a pretty decent letter; I know, however, that you ought not to give me credit for it, because it is all about myself. I have a thousand other things to tell you, and as many questions to ask you. Depend on another letter in a week. Fear nothing. I swear by holy friendship; and my oath will not remain without effect. Ever yours, EDWARD GIBBON.

DUTIES MEN OWE TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

[CONTINUED.]
To the Editor of the National Era:

In my last I proved that Slavery per se was contrary to both Testaments. In my present communication I purpose to show that it never had the "sanction of the Supreme Lawgiver," that "our Lord and his Apostles denounced it, and that obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law" is dischedience to God.

disobedience to God. And first, God never sanctioned Slavery in the family of the patriarch Abraham. The Scriptures affirm that Abraham "had servants in his house, and bought with his money." And it is readily admitted that God expressed no dissatisfaction with him upon that account. But before any proof can be derived from this admission, it must be shown that the servitude practiced in the family of Abraham was the same in its ele-mentary principles as that practiced among the slaveholding States of these United States. And secondly, that the words gana, ebed, and amah, which is rendered bought, man-servant, and maidservant, do truly mean buying a male or female slave in the modern sense of the word. And thirdly, it is necessary to show that the Almighty sanctions everything which he permits to exist under the regulation of law. And here we admit that Slavery in its worst forms did exist in all the nations among whom the patriarchs dwelt, and that slave-catching was the ostensible object for which they frequently made war with each other. But that that kind of slavery ever did

exist among the patriarchs is what we deny, and purpose to prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

And suppose that Slavery did exist in the family of Abraham, how could it be justified on that account? Surely some things existed among the patriarchs, under the regulation of law, which was suffered only "on account of the hardness of their hearts." Such was polygamy; and it cannot be shown that the Almighty sanctioned the one system more than the other. But granting, for the sake of argument, that some kind of servitude did exist in the family of Abraham, was it such as to leave the impression that God recognised them as the chattel property of Abraham? "He that is eight days old shall be circumcised among you, every man child in your generations, he that is born in the house, or bought with money of any stranger which is not of thy seed."—Gen. xvii, 7, 13. In this place Jehovah interferes on whalf of these men and children and he recognition. behalf of those men and children, and he recoging and priviliges as Abraham's natural descend-ants. But it does more. Circumcision was a sign of the covenant existing between Abraham and God, entitling him to a sufficient inheritance for his present purpose in the land in which he was a stranger, a sure inheritance for his offspring in the land of Canaan, and the salvation of God in Christ Jesus. And he who was circumcised was on behalf of his slaves. They had all the rights of a freeman. But so far was the Supreme Law-giver from sanctioning Abraham's rights to these men as his chattels, and so far was Abraham from claiming them, that I affirm Abraham to have been the only abolitionist in the then known been the only abolitionist in the then known world, and that under the approbation of the Supreme Lawgiver. I rest my proof of this upon the circumstances relating to Abraham and his servants, and the meaning of the Hebrew words gana, ebed, and amah; and here my appeal is to the Hebrew scholar. While I acknowledge that the Hebrew word gana frequently means to buy, in the common acceptation of buying, it does not always, nor generally, mean so; and this being so the fair and only true method is to render it. so, the fair and only true method is to render it according to the connections and circumstances in which it is found. This verb means most comwhich it is found. This verb means most commonly to pay a ransom for a prisoner of war, or to purchase a captive from captivity; and in this sense God is represented as redeeming or buying his people. It is the same verb which occurs in Isaiah xi, 11, and xliii, 3; as also Deut. xxxii, 6: "Is he not thy Father, that hath bought thee?" And perhaps in more than a thousand places is it used in this sense. It is also the same verb which in Gen. iv, 1, is rendered, "I have gotten a man from the Lord." Now, while the other words do sometimes mean a servant in the common accepta-tion of that word, yet they are more frequently used to denote the ambassador of a prince, the subjects of a Government or King, and not unrequently the soldiers composing the armies of a prince. Thus in 2 Sam. ii, 12—31, the soldiers composing the armies of Ish-bosheth and David are called their servants, (ebeds.) Now, let all the circumstances of the case be taken into consideration. They are these. The ostensible objects for which the petty kings living around jects for which the petty kings living around Abraham went to war, was to catch slaves, or, if you will, kidnap. They claimed absolute con-trol over their lives and all that was theirs. These were heathens. Abraham was taught in the school of Jehovah better lessons. And what conclusion so fair, so rational, and so consistent with the circumstances, and, above all, with his religion, than that the servants were men re-deemed from Slavery by Abraham's money, who settled around him, and whom they afterwards acknowledged and chose for their Chief Magis-trate, and whose holy and heaven-born faith they loved, professed, and imitated; whose God became their God, and with whom they associated

hemselves for mutual defence.
Upon what other principles can we explain the mbassy of Eliezer to the family of Nahor, in Mesopotamia. Was he treated as a slave, or as the ambassador of a prince? Upon what other

clamations to a level with these great men. Beta sides, I have had the good fortune to avoid the shoal which is the most dangerous in this count of the county. A historian is always to a certain degree a political character; and every reader, according to his private opinion, seeks in the most remote eges the entiments of the historian upon Kings and Governments. "A minister who is a great friend to the prorogatives of the crown has come plimented me on my having everywhere professed. "Mr. Walpole, on the other hand, and my Lord Camden, both partissns of liberty, and even of a trepublic, are persuaded that I am not far form their ideas. This is a proof, at least, that I have not have the soundest doctrines. The second of the means which Heaven has thought for him has the means which Heaven has thought for the means which Heav

ing bondmen in perpetual Slavery. Great stress is placed upon the phrase "And they shall be your bondmen forever." Drs. Clarke, Scott, &c., render this passage—"Forever you shall serve yourselves with them." But it needs no critic in Hebrew lore, in order to know that this is the true rendering of the phrase. The phrase does not refer to the time of their servitude, but to the manner of obtaining that service. And that manner of obtaining it should be forever, or until

manner of obtaining it should be forever, or until
the end of that economy.

If it be asked, how reconcile this to the permission to "leave them as a possession to their
children?" I reply, that a servant of Jewish
origin could not be transferred from father to
son, and that during the period of forty-nine
years there was time sufficient, in many cases, for
them to have passed from father to son, or even
to their grandchildren.

That the bonder of the surrounding heather

them to have passed from father to son, or even to their grandchildren.

That the bondage of the surrounding heathen was perpetual, there can exist no doubt. The condition of those whose services were purchased from the heathen would be infinitely benefited. And the surrounding heathen would also feel the effects of this system. But besides this, while every Jew should have been an imitator of Abraham's practice as well as a professor of his faith, in redeeming, as he did, the heathen from captivity, yet who that is acquainted with the history of that people can help admiring the wistory of that people can help admiring the wis-dom of God, in taking security, in the very cupidity of their nature, for the exercise of mercy, i allowing them a longer period of the services of those whom they should redeem? But at the same time the heathen captive thus redeemed was se-cured in the Hebrew economy, and by the Su-preme Lawgiver, the rights of a man civilly and religiously, and his person and family saved from oppression and wrong. Not much difference ex-isted between the patriarchal age and the Jewish theocracy, but the difference between a mighty chief and a mighty nation.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1851.

"THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE."

The Era mentions several principles undoub edly democratic, and among them opposition to class legislation, but in the very same paragraph it calls for Harbor and River Improvements Now, what is this but class legislation? Nay, it is the worst kind of class legislation, and it has been destroyed in reality by nothing but the glar-ing evils it brings along with it. It is legislation to build up cities for those who want the profit of city sites without bestowing upon them the ex-pense that will make them profitable. It is ask-ing the country at large to be taxed for the beneof cities, for their much greater benefit at least and the result has been, as the result of all such legislation always must be, that appropriations have been made, not to meet the wants of the country, but to meet the wants, or rather de-mands, of influential landholders.

"We say, organize on the true 'Democratic principle.' We say, organize on the principle that Congress shall do nothing for men, unless it be to define their rights and privileges, and pro-tect them in them. We say, let the merchant the mariner, the manufacturer, the farmer, the laborer, each look out for himself, and we tell you there will be a great gain to each class, and a loss to none except the few who live on legislative plunder, for that is plunder, that takes from all nterests to give to one, no matter how important

"Let people build their own harbors, as they do their warehouses. Let them carry their own let-ters and papers, as they do flour and pork. Let them attend to their own business as they choose, without interference, for every interference is injustice. Organize on this principle, and you carry with you every real Democrat in the Northern States, be he now of the Whig, Free Soil, or Hunker party, and you carry with you all th of the Southern States who are not blinded by self-interest, and even those who are, must come to you."—Racine (Wis.) Advocate.

The foregoing is part of an article on our fourth page, from an able Democratic paper in the West. The editor is commenting upon some suggestions we made respecting the organization of a party which should take the Democratic Principle as its central idea, and boldly apply it to the solution of all political questions pressing upon the public mind. He admits the applications of this principle, pointed out in our article, except as to the improvement of our Rivers and Harborslegislation for this object is, in his judgment, class legislation. Had he examined our statement more carefully, he would have seen that its very terms exclude the idea of such legislation: "River and Harbor Improvements, where the works are of national importance, and can only be accomplished by national enterprise." This was our language. What is there in it, or in the ideas it was intended to convey, repugnant to the "Democratic Principle?"

"Democracy" means government by the Peo-

ple. "The Democratic Principle" may be stated in the two-fold proposition that, it is the right of the People to govern themselves, and their duty to govern for the benefit of all. Recognising the the right of all men equally to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it insists upon universal suffrage, and upon the obligation of protection to the rights of each by the power of all. Necessarily it rejects the policy of legislation by classes, or legislation for the benefit of classes; seeks, so far as it may without interference with personal liberty, the equalization of conditions, as vital to the realization of equality of rights. Justice at home, defence abroad, it enjoins as the first duties o Government-but not the only duties. And here we differ from the Racine Advocate, which seems to assume that the only function of Government is "to define the rights and privileges of men, and protect them in them." True, it is speaking of the sphere of Congressional legislation, but the context shows that the assumption is intended to apply to Government generally. We say, then, that on this point we differ from the Racin Advocate. Its idea of the functions of Government is not comprehensive enough. The People have a right, not only to life and liberty, but to

the pursuit of happiness; and it were indeed marvellous, had they not the right, in Governments instituted by them, to provide as well for the promotion of their interests, as for the protection of their liberties. We hold that the Democratic Principle recognises the right and duty of the People, through the machinery of Government, to arrange their circumstances in such a way. and secure to themselves such facilities, as, without weakening the sense of personal responsibility, impairing individual freedom, lessening motive to individual effort, or building up class interests, to aid all in the pursuit of happiness. It is for them to say what things are necessary to be done, which individual effort cannot do. We know, that in developing the resources of a country, and bringing out the full energies of its inhabitants, works or movements are at times required to which individual enterprise is inadequate, and which could not be accomplished by local corporations, witout the grant of powers dangerous movements must be, ought to be, performed by the whole People, acting through their own Government, whose power in such a case is made subservient to the general welfare, while it is restrained and controlled by the Popular will. No Government has ever existed, or ought to exist, without such a power. It were a hindrance, rather than help to progress. In the organiza tion of the Federal Government, it was empower ed by the People to do something more than "de-fine the rights and privileges of men, and protect them in them." Congress has power to regulate commerce, external and internal, to lay and collect taxes, to establish post offices and post roads, to encourage science and the arts, by the grant of patents, to coin money, and fix the standard of weights and measures. These powers might have been withheld, and yet the "rights and privileges of men" might have been defined and protected; and had this been the sole legitimate object of Government, in the judgment of the People in 1787, they would have been withheld. Had they so judged, where would have been the Progress of which we now boast? It was necessary to the harmony of the States, to their commerce, to their highest prosperity, that Congress should have the power to regulate commerce, t lay and collect taxes, to provide for the conveyance of the People's letters and papers, to coin money, and fix our weights and measures; and this power must be exercised, not only so as not to infringe upon the liberties of the People, but to promote their progress.

Were I permitted to address your Association, these are the counsels I should give and some of the topics I should discuss, as the best means 'for the maintenance, both of the Constitution and the union of the constitution and the union of the son of Captain James Barron of Virginia. lay and collect taxes, to provide for the convey-

The Democratic Principle inculcates two maxims: Government should protect the rights and seek to promote the interests of all : Government should not attempt to do for the People what they can do better for themselves in their individual capacity. Let these maxims be applied to the exercise by Congress of its power over commerce among the States, and the abuses apprehended by the Racine Advocate will never take

The navigation of the Mississippi, which floats on its broad bosom the commerce of the West, in the growth of which every section has the deepest interest, is rendered perilous by snags and obstructions of various kinds, requiring a large expenditure for their removal. This work transcends the power of individuals or companies, and no one State has more interest in it than any other: nor would a combination of States for such a purpose be expedient, could we suppose such a combination possible. Clearly, the right and duty to render this navigation safe, pertains to the Federal Government. Now. wherever such improvements are necessary, are national in their character, and cannot be accomplished by individual enterprise, we hold that it is the duty of that Government to make the requisite appropriations—just as much as it is its duty to make appropriations for the protection of our foreign commerce, or the safety of our frontiers.

MONARCHY, ARISTOCRACY, AND SLAVERY, JUSTIFIED.

The new editor of the Union, deeming it necesary to vindicate himself against the charge of disloyalty to Southern Institutions, puts forth the following justification of Slavery:

"With the institution of slavery, therefore, we have been familiar from our infancy; and we say in all sincerity, after a residence of some years in the Northern States of the Union, and after the most ample opportunities, afforded by a close ob-servation in Europe of the habits and customs of that Old World, that we have seen nothing which could tempt us from the predilections of early life in our native land. Not that we would characterinstitution of slavery as a blessing; but such is the mysterious connection with which Providence binds man to the institutions under which he is born, that, as a general rule, his happinesss springs less from the perfection of human theories respecting the relations of labor and ser-vice, than from the practical observance of the simple and plain duties enjoined by the Divine laws. In the highest and most comprehensive view of these relations, there is no equality among men except in the universal duty of all to obey the laws of God; and these require such exercises of reciprocal and mutual service, that, if faithfully pur-sued, they fill up the measure of individual life, and leave neither to the rich nor the poor, the strong nor the weak, the master nor the servant, any ground of controversy and strife. But, in the more practical and ordinary view of these relations, what are termed freedom and equality are necessarily determined in any given society or community by the varying influences of origin and caste, age, numbers, geographical position, and contact with other societies or communities; and the gradual appearance of laws and institutions is the result rather of the necesof an original philosophic standard of what may be called the highest reason. Thus the terms Liberty and Freedom are not in themselves expres a standard which excludes the idea of depe lence and servitude; nor do they afford a cri by which one nation consents to be judged by another as to its more or less perfect civil organization.

There is a remarkable want of precision and clearness in this attempted justification of Slavery. The editor either did not understand himself, or he was willing to bewilder the reader with vague generalities. A clear examination will show that it is a plea for Slavery, on grounds which, if admitted, fully sustain an Oligarchy, an Aristocracy, a limited Monarchy, or an Absolute Despotism, just according to circumstances. The doctrines of natural rights, of the equality of men in natural rights, of the right of the People to govern, of the wrongfulness of castes, and caste legislation, are completely repudiated by this professed organ of the National Democ-

racy. except in the duty of obedience to God-freedom and equality do not really exist ; what are termed such depend upon origin, caste, age, number &c. the terms are not in themselves expressive of a standard which excludes the idea of dependence and servitude, Slavery, Mastership, despot and subject, noble and serf. In fact, all our talk about freedom and equality, popular sovereignty and popular rights, is mere sham. Despotis Caste, Nobility, Serfdom, Slavery, are all right. The one thing necessary is, that the Despot, the Noble, the Master should rule wisely, the subect, the slave obey implicity. In this way, the laws of God are honored, which know nothing of freedom or equality, but always recognising inequality, servitude, and dependence, simply enioin upon superior and inferior, master and slave. noble and plebeian, the duties belonging to the

peculiar position of each. How do our Democratic friends like the political philosophy of the new editor of their National organ? The truth is, the essential principle of Slavery is that which gives vitality to Despotism everywhere, viz: the subjection of one man to the will, and the use of all his powers, for the benefit of another. They stand upon the same ground, resort to the same weapons of offence and defence are equally repugnant to the Democratic Princi-ple, and must share a similar destiny. Popular Rights must fall before them, or they must fall before Popular Rights.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF '98.

The American People are under profound ob ligations to the old party leaders for the wisdom of their counsels. For some time past they have been sitting at the feet of the great expounder of the Constitution, and learning the value of the Union. Another distinguished teacher has made his appearance, who seems anxious to take them through a course of lessons on Strict Construction, as taught by the Resolutions of '98. It is no less a personage than James Buchanan. The Baltimore platform he does not stoop to noticeit is not ancient enough for the venerable states man. Born in the last century, he seems to be under the impression that we have all been retrograding since the new one opened, and he can think of no better way of regaining what has been ost, than by returning to the old Virginia plat form of 1798 and '99, and Mr. Madison's report. In reply to an intimation from "the Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia," to deiver an address for its benefit, after declining, on account of previous engagements, he thus states his plan for maintaining "the Constitution and the Union of the States in their original purity:"

"The Association do me no more than justice when attributing to me a strong desire " for the when attributing to me a strong desire. "for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union of the States in their original purity." Whilst few men in this country would venture to avow a different sentiment, yet the question still remains, by what means can this all-important purpose be best accomplished? I feel no hesitation in answering, by a return to the old Virginia platform of States, rights presented by the resolutions of of States' rights, presented by the resolutions of 1798 '99, and Mr. Madison's report. The powers Government must be constitution upon the General Government must be construed strictly, and Congress must abstain from the exercise of all doubtful powers. But it is said these are mere unful powers. But it is said these are mere un-meaning abstractions—and so they are, unless honestly carried into practice. Like the Chris-tian's faith, however, when it is genuine, good works will inevitably flow from a sincere belief works will inevitably now from a sincere belief in such a strict construction of the Constitution. Were this old republican principle adopted in practice, we should no longer witness unwarrantable and dangerous attempts in Congress to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery, which belong exclusively to the States where it exists; there would be no efforts to establish high exists; there would be no entore to establish high protective tariffs—the public money would not be squandered upon a grand system of internal improvements, general in name, but partial in its very nature, and corrupting in its tendency, both to the Government and to the people; and would retrench our present extravagant expenditures, pay our national debt, and return to the

For the Sational Era.

States in their original purity,' and for the per-petuation of our great and glorious Confederacy." Mr. Buchanan, during the territorial controversy, was present in the Capitol, urging the passage of an act by Congress to prohibit slavery north of 36° 30', with an implied toleration of its existence South of that parellel. What canon of Strict Construction sanctioned that policy? If Congress had power to prohibit it north, it had power to prohibit it south of 360 30', and if it was right to exercise the power north, it was right to exercise the power south of it.

If we understand the doctrine of Strict Construction, it does not allow the assumption of any power not expressly granted by the Constitution, or not necessary to the exercise of a power, which is expressly granted. Mr. Buchanan is an advocate of the Fugitive Law of the last Congress; will he point out what clause of the Constitution empowered Congress to pass that law, or authorizes it to pass any law at all on the subject to which it relates? He will refer to the Fugitive clause; but he knows that it contains no grant of power whatsoever-that it simply enjoins a certain obligation upon the States, leaving with them the power to provide for its fulfilment, and that no legislation of Congress is necessary on the subject, that of the States being all sufficient. What is the worth of his doctrine of Strict Construction? It is mere caoutchouc, stretching to cover all the enormous demands of Slavery, contracting so as to exclude from its embrace a single claim of Freedom, deemed obnoxious by the Slave Power The views of Mr. Buchanan, in relation to In-

ternal Improvements, are too indefinite to satisfy anybody. There is not a judicious supporter of the policy of River and Habor Improvements who is not opposed to squandering the public money "upon a grand system of internal improvements, general in name, but partial in its very nature." That is not the question. But suppose that the navigation of certain rivers, of national importance, in the safety of which the interests of all, or nearly all the States, are to a great extent involved, require to be cleared of certain obstructions, and that the work is no more the business of one State than of all, would Mr. Buchanan's Strict Construction, and his pet resolutions of '98, forbid a sufficient appropriation for the purpose by the Federal Government? Politicians are very apt to resort to generalities, when they desire to conceal their views, or reserve to themselves a wide margin for trimming. The tactics of Mr. Buchanan and Cass, and their disciples at the North, are quite transparent. The slaveholders, to whose alliance they look for support, are opposed to the appropriation of a single cent from the National Treasury for River and Harbor Improvements; the masses of the Democracy in the Free States, out of the bounds of New England, are in favor of moderate appropriations for improvements of a general character. Should Buchanan & Co. place themselves on slaveholding grounds, they would alienate the Democracy lying along the lakes and Western rivers; the opposite ground would cut them off from slaveholding support. Hence, their equivocation and ambiguousness. They first assume that a plan is on foot to involve the Federal Government in wasteful expenditures for improvements, general in name, but partial in their very nature, and then avow the most vehement hostility to this policy Out upon such hypocrisy! Let the old party leaders state plainly, whether they are in favor of any appropriations at all by the Federal Government for River and Harbor Improvements and, if they are, give us some idea of them. If they are not, let them spare their circumlocutions, and say boldly, "not a cent from the National Treasury for any Improvement on Lake or River." Politicians who hide their views from the Public, and seek its favor under false pretences, are the worst kind of swindlers.

DE MOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The Washington Union in changing its proprifavor of the Independent Treasury, of the Tariff of '46, and the Compromise of 1850, and would unite the Democratic Party on the ground of opposition to Free-Soilism, and every form of Anti-Slavery Sentiment.

We cordially concur with the new editor in his views respecting the mode in which political controversies should be conducted. "Our own impression" he remarks "has always

been that editors should never allow the courtesies of social life to be interrupted by the discussions which different views demand, when they are conducted within the limits of moderation and personal respect. It is by such discussions that the truth is elicited, and that the real and lasting nterests of our common country become understood and are advanced. For ourself, we should corn to advocate a cause which would derive ite uccess from any other supports than those which are supplied by reason, fair argument, and fact-On this basis, when the editor has made his appeals, his duty is performed; and he should no ore think of quarrelling with the brother who with equal sincerity, demands from the public an opposing verdict, than he should quarrel with his eighbor because his personal features are diferrent from his own."

The Prospectus of the paper under its new auspices presents a brief, and not very clear view of

what it considers Democratic Principles: "The Union will advocate principles, not men and it will be so conducted as to furnish no pre text for the imputation that it will be devoted to the service of any political aspirant, or become the organ of any combination formed for the per sonal or political advancement of its members, contrary to the principles and usages of the Democratic party. It will be devoted to the service of this party by rebuking those who would depart of this party by rebusing those was warmen from its principles, or mar the beauty of its creed by the introduction of dangerous doctrines. It will seek to moderate sectional strife; it will oponly endeavor to restore harmony to the Demo-cratic party, but make every effort to renew fraternal feelings between the various sections of the Confederacy, by disseminating national sentiments, by upholding and defending the Constitution, and by maintaining the rights of the States, and by placing before the people on all suitable occasions the blessings which flow from the National compact, in contrast with the inevitable tional compact, in contrast with the inevitable evils of discordant and belligerant States. In order accomplish these importent ends, a strict concruction of the Constitution will be sustained and a forbearance to exercise doubtful powers most earnestly insisted on. Revenue duties and constitutional currency will be strenuously ad-cocated, in opposition to protective tariffs, bank harters, and other similar measures. The wastecharters, and other similar measures. The waste-ful and demoralizing system of internal improve-ments by the Federal Government will be ear-nestly opposed, while every effort will be made to expose Federal extravagance, and bring back the Government to the wholesome principles of econ-

It will support a Tariff for revenue, not protection. This is all the Whigs ask; only they have heir own views of a revenue Tariff. It will adocate a constitutional currency in opposition to ank charters. Does it mean that bank notes are an unconstitutional currency? Then the Democratic party in nearly all the States is guilty of sustaining an unconstitutional policy. But, if it mean merely to declare war against a National Bank, it is taking ground against what nobody

It goes for a strict construction of the Constitution. What politician ever failed to do precisely the same thing? It will oppose "the wasteful and demoralizing system of internal improvements by the Federal Government." Of ourse-and there is no party that would confess itself in favor of such a system. But is it oppose to all river and harbor improvements by the Federal Government? Nobody approves of wasteful expenditures for any purpose — but economical expenditures, judiciously made for legitimate objects, no one can object to. Now, let the Union say whether any appropriations at all can be legitimately made for rivers and harbors. The

SHALL THE SWORD SLUMBER ?"

Inscribed, very respectfully, to Apollonia Jagiello. "This World's Fair, by the way: Are not the fears of Lord Lyndhurst, and other British statesmen, as to the con-coction of revolutionary schimes, by Maszini, Louis Blane, Klapka, and the rest, destitate of foundation! Is Europe to be the theatre of another terrible human convulsion, without

LETTER PROM A FRIEND. Can the sword slumber. White primes still claim Right to encember
The earthan God's name Shall the lotd cannon Place their ful ban on Shall man be bolden

As guilty of crime, Whom wrongs embolden To strike with sublim Might at the fetters That gyve him about,

Of Tyranny shout? No!-In the flory And grandear of Right, Strike down the hoary, Dark symbos of Might

Of Thralden abroad

Of Man and of God ! Earth disencember Of tyrants shhorr'd! Then-then stall slumbe The cannot and sword. Then shall there be an

Earth-welpmed surcease

Then shall the pman

W. D. G. KOSSUTH.

Some time since, intelligence was received from Europe that the Emperor of Austria had consent ed to the release of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, excepting Kossuth and a few of his personal friends. In confirmation of this, the Philadelphia North American publishes a series of official despatches, announcing that Mr. McCurdy, American Chargé at Vienna, had sent information to the State Department that in opposition to the wish of the Sultan, the noble exile was still to remain in Turkey. But, there is still hope that the generous parposes of our Government may be fulfilled. Among the items of news by the late arrival of the Asia, is the statement furnished in a letter from Constantinople, that the Sultan has refused to accede to the demands of Austria to exclude Kossuth and seven of his companions in exile from the benefit of liberation and that the Austrian Minister had referred to Vienna for fresh instructions." We hope this may be true, and that our Government may make such representations to the Austrian, as shall secure the release of that distinguished man. What possible objection can the Cabinet of Vienna have o the removal of Kossuth to this country? Unless it be its implacable purpose to get him within its grasp and destroy him, its true policy is, to suffer him to wander as far as he will from its

We hope to set the day when this foremost of European patrios may find a home upon our soil. as he has already found a place in our warmest

SENATOR WADE has written a letter to a citizen of New Lisbon, an extract of which is published in the Palladium of that place, in which, after announcing that he "is a Whig, always a Whig, and nothing else," and that he intends to represent the whole State, he thus states his position in relation to slavery: "I shall, to the best of my ability, rebuke any

attempted encroachment of slavery into territory now free, or any haughty and insolent attempt to overcome the freeStates by threats of 'dissolution of the Union, or my measures intended to insult Northern feeling. You know that I am hostile to the 'Compromise measures,' so called, and especially the 'Fugitive Law;' but I shall endeavor to deal fairly with the South. I do not intend to remain within her own States, without attempting aggresson, I shall feel no disposition to interfere with her; in that I intend to be a true Whig. I regret to see a disposition in any part of this tate to engraft the Compromise n make these measures a test of Whiggery would be to destroy the party, on the Reserve at least.
Whereas, if the Whigs of the south and middle portions of the State could be made a little more tolerant upon this subject, we should be able to

act together next fall as of old." The letter is dated April 5th, 1851; and as it gives his latest opinions on the slavery question, we presume there is no need to quote anything from former records.

MR. SUMNER, THE SENATOR FROM MASSA-CHUSETTS.

We forbear for the present to give utterance t the many thoughts which suggest themselves to our mind by the telegraphic annunciation that Mr. Sumner is at last the choice of the State of Massachusetts as the successor of Mr. Webster in the Senate. This State, within whose limite was cradled our Revolution, and that produced so many great men in the early days of the Repub-lic, has suffered her influence to retrograde to the nc, has suffered ner innuence to retrograd to the measure of a party which cannot be maintained without destroying the Union—a party fostering a prejudice whose first principle is an assault upon the spirit of concession which created the Conthe spirit of concession which detected the stitution, and whose progress has been at war with severy generous seatiment that is cherished by the friends of our republican system—a party that, if permitted to impress its features on the legislation

of Congress, would produce a conflagration from one end of the land to the other.—Washington Union. The men who have elected Mr. Sumner, belong politics to the State Rights school—they are friends of the Constitution and the Union-opposed to the assumption of doubtful powers by the Federal Government, or encroachments upon the sovereignty of the States. Hostile in principle to slavery, as anti-democratic in its nature. they meditate no assault upon it through the Federal Power, where it exists within the limits of the States; but they do propose to prevent the Federal Government from being used for its extension or support. And their policy in this respect, so far from being repugnant to " the spirit of concession that created the Constitution," is in entire harmony with it; for, that spirit, by allowing the adoption of a clause conferring on Congress the power to abolish the slave trade in 1808, the traffic at that time being thought to be the chief support of slavery, and by yielding to the anti-slavery feeling so far as to make slaves rate only as threefifths in the population, and as to exclude the words slaves and slavery from the Constitution, ontemplated the early extinction of the system under the operation of natural causes, the indirect influences of the Constitution, and the direct ction of the State Governments. If a return to the policy of the framers of the Federal Constibe a retrograde movement, then the election of Mr. Sumner is a retrograde movementnot otherwise.

THE MONEY ARGUMENT.

"The Anti-Slavery agitation," so says one of In a Anti-Slavery agitation," so says one of our neighbors, "is beginning to produce its natural results, by diminishing the trade between the North and the South, and by strengthening the commercial ties between foreign nations and the Southern exporting States. The following extract from the Richmond (Va.) Republican has been before us several days:

from the Richmond (Va.) Republican has been before us several days:

""Defect Importations to Richmond.—We learn that all the principal mercantile houses of Richmond will send out an agent by the next steamer to make arrangements for obtaining their goods henceforth direct from Eugland. We hail this as an auspicious movement for the interests of our City and State. The country press of Virginia, we trust, will notice the fact, and assure their readers that hereafter there will be no necessity for Virginia merchants making their purcessity for Virginia merchants making their purhases out of the State."

The New York Express, which takes pleasure n publishing such accounts, said, the other day, that their city, New York, "is in the enjoyment of an unexampled prosperity at present." A New York merchant, considerably interested in the Southern trade, says, in the Tribune, that " among a large number of his Southern buyers," only a

single one had quit the New York market, and he, being President of a Non-Intercourse Society, was obliged to show his faith by his works, though it went against the grain.

ment or a feeling of resentment, to change the di-rection of Trade. Mammon has its own world, and within it reigns supreme. Merchants, as a general rule, no matter what their prejudices, will buy and sell in the most profitable markets. By the way, is not the Southern Press alarmed for the purity of the South? Great cities, it denounces as great sores. They are sources of corruption and crime. Ought it not to set its face against these schemes for opening a direct trade between the South and Europe, thereby encouraging the growth of large cities in the former?

CHARLES SUMNER ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

After twenty-five ballotings, at intervals of two and three weeks, ranging through a period of nearly three months, Charles Sumner, the candidate of the Free Soil and Democratic members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, was elected United States Senator, last Thursday, on the 26 balloting. The scattering votes on the last ballot were-for Bishop, (Hunker Democrat,) 11; Caleb Cushing, 3; Davis, (Dem.) 3; S. C. Phillips, 4; John Mills, 1; Childs, (Hunker Democrat,) 1; Hallett, (Hunker Democrat,) 1; N. P. Banks, 1. The whole number of votes cast on the 26th ballot were 384-for Sumner, 193; Winthrop, 166; scattering, 25; and there were two blanks. Majority for Sumner, one.

We have never recorded with more pleasure any political event than the election of Charles Summer to the Senate of the United States. He is a scholar, a philanthropist, a gentleman, eminently qualified to represent at Washington the nighest intelligence and best principles of Massahusetts. When it is considered that he is the Exponent and Advocate of opinions and measures which Mr. Webster has renounced and is seeking to put down, that the whole weight of the influence of this gentleman, with that of of the Cotton Interest, the Administration, and Hunker Democracy, has been brought to bear against him, that at no time has he consented to qualify any word he has ever written or spoken on the questions at issue between him and his opponents, or to give a single pledge, direct or indirect, respecting his ourse, his election must be regarded as one of the most brilliant, honorable, and decisive triumphs yet achieved by the opponents of Slavery and Conservatism. The Free Soil men in adhering to him so unwaveringly have vindicated at once their honor and sagacity; and his Democratic supporters, by their noble constancy, in fulfilling an honorable engagement, in defiance of the blandishments of slippery politicians, the denunciations of bitter partizans, the taunts and and Elizabeth Barrett's "Cry of the Human," to invectives of a prostituted press, and the fierce clamor of Hunker Democrats everywhere, have redeemed the Democracy of Massachusetts, and set an example to their brethren of other States which may well make the old party leaders quake for their ascendency.

The New York Tribune pays a deserved tribute to Mr. Sumner's worth and independence:

"We do not know the man who has entered the Senate under auspices so favorable to personal independence as Mr. Sumner. He has not sought the office, has not made an effort for its acquisition. No pledge has he given to any par ty or any person, upon any question or measure When asked as to the course he should pursue his past acts and published writings; in them were the only promises he had to offer. Though it would have been easy for him to secure the election three months ago by the slightest shadow of a concession to some of the Hunker members of the Legislature, he has steadily refused to say or do anything that could be construed in that manner. To every overture he has replied that if chosen, it must be on the footing of absolute in-dependence, that the Senatorship must come to him, and not he pursue the Senatorship. Such stern adherence to what he considered the path of duty and manliness has thus delayed his elec-Sumner enters the Senate free of all trammels whatever. This it is especially, which makes us rejoice at the event. It is a new thing in our re-cent politics, and the loftiest success we can wish him in his Congressional career is an unflinching preservation of the same spirit and conduct."

The New York Evening Post remarks that the Senate is now full with the exception of three nembers, and adds—

ALABAMA. Term Expir.

Jeremiah Clemens - - - - 1853

Wm. R. King - - - - - 1855
ARKANSAS.
Wm. K. Sebastian - - - - 1853

"The number thus far elected, or holding over, or the number taus are rected, or holding over, is 59; of whom 22 are Whigs, and 37 Democrats. Of the three members yet to be elected, 2 will probably be Democratic. The Democratic majority will range from 12 to 14, as appears by the following table of the Senate, as it now stands

Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italies.

Solon Borland - - - - 1855
CONNECTICUT.

Truman Smith - - - - 1855 ____ - - - - - - - 1857 Wm. M. Gwin - - - - - - 1855 DELAWARE. 1857 Presley Spruance - - - - - 1854
James A. Bayard - - - - - 1857 FLORIDA.

Jackson Morton - - - - - 1855
Stephen A. Mallory - - - - 1857 GEORGIA. John M. Berrien - - - - 1853 Wm. C. Dawson - - - - - 1855 James Whitcomb - - - - - 1855 ILLINOIS. Stephen A. Douglas - - - - 1853
James Shields - - - - - 1855 LOUISIANA. Solomon U. Downs - - - - 1853 Pierre Soulé - - - - - 1855 | MARYLAND. | 1857 | James A. Pearce | 1855 | Mississippi. | Jefferson Davis | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | 1857 | Henry S. Foote - - - - - 1853 Alpheus Felch - 1853 Lewis Cass - 1857 David B. Atchison - - - - 1855 Willie P. Mangum - - - 1853 George E. Badger - - - 1855 OHIO.
Salmon P. Chase - - - 1855
Benjamin F. Wade - - 1857 James Cooper
Richard Brodhead - - - - -PENNSYLVANIA. RHODE ISLAND. Charles T. James - - - - 1857 SOUTH CAROLINA.
R. Barnwell Rhett - - - - -A. P. Butler - - - - - - -TENNESSEE. John Bell - - - - -

TEXAS.

VIRGINIA.

WISCONSIN.

Thomas J. Rusk - - -

Robert M. T. Hunter - -

Isaac P. Walker - - -Henry Dodge - - -

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

We learn by a circular from the American Committee of the Peace Congress to be held at London, the ensuing summer, that they have made It will take something stronger than a Sentiample arrangements to carry all persons who may wish to attend the sessions of that body. clipper-built, and made expressly for this excurthe state rooms, \$105; do., cabin, \$85-out and words, had they not an interpreter.

> The accommodations, the Committee says, will desirous of going must apply for credentials to sight into the workings of Passion, and the opethe Secretary, E. W. Jackson, Boston, Massachusetts; or by sending him \$20 he will secure the best chance that may remain unoccupied.

The oppportunity is a favorable one for those who are anxious to contribute by their presence to the Peace Demonstration that is to be made at

LITERARY NOTICES.

PORMS BY W. C. BENNETT. London: Chapman & Hall. Pp. 262.

We have for some time past watched with interest the progress of the author of this volume, for in some of his earliest pieces we discerned, as we thought, the promise of a successful candidate for literary honor. There is much in this little collection to confirm our first impressions. The author's fancy is bold, rather than delicate: he does not belong to the metaphysical or transcendental school : his inspiration "comes of observation," rather than reverie and mental introversion The Lines to a Skylark-a dangerous subject t touch after Shelley and the Ettrick Shepherdhave the true lyrical fire. Listen to this burst of gladness and rapture, like the skylark's own from the clear heaven of morning : "Up! no white star hath the west :

All is morning, all is day; Earth in trembling light lies blest; Heaven is sunshine—up, away! Up! the primrose lights the lane; Up! the boughs with gladness ring Bent are blue-belled flowers again, Drooped with bees-oh, soar and sing

" Ah! at last thou beat'st the sun. Leaving low thy nest of love; Higher, higher, quivering one, Shrillest thou up and up above

Wheel on wheel the white day through, Might I thus with ceaseless wing, Steep on steep of airy blue, Fling me up, and soar and sing!"

The "Winter Song" has the genial heartines of a Christmas fire-side in old England, and the exaltation and sparkling merriment of a New England sleigh-ride. "The Dress Maker's Thrush" is a sad and touching wail of human suffering, destined, like Hood's "Song of a Shirt"

ever it is heard. Had the author written noth ing beside, the sweet pathos of this little poen would go far to entitle him to an honorable place among the living poets of England.

awaken sympathy for the poor and wrong wher

THE DRESS MAKER'S THRUSH. Oh! 'tis the brightest morning Out in the laughing street, That ever the round earth flashed into The joy of May to meet ! Floods of more gleaming sunshine

Never the eye saw rolled Over pavement and chimney and cold, gray spire, That turns in the light to gold; And yet, as she wearily stitches, She hears her caged thrush sing:

Oh, would it never were May, green May, t never were bright, bright spring! Light of the new-born verdure! What gladness is out in leafy lanes ! What joy in the fields to-day!

What blossoms the orchards throng! The meadows are snowed with daisy stars And the wings are thrilled with song She hears her caged thrush sing

What sun-bursts are in the woodlands

Oh, would it never were May, green May, Close is the court and darkened

A spare cold bed in the corner. And the grate that looks so rusty and dull

As never a fire were there And there, as she stitches and stitches, She hears her caged bird sing: Oh, would it never were May, green May, It never were bright, bright Spring! Out is the gleaming sunshine!

Out is the golden air ! In scarce a gleam of the bright May sun Can dulled and dim reach there! In the close, damp air of darkness That blanches her cheek to white Her rounded features sharpen and thin

And dulls her once keen sight; And there, as she sits and stitches, She and her caged thrush sing: Oh, would it never were May, green May, t never were bright, bright Spring!

Days that are cloudy and dull. Cold, keen frost to her fireless room Are dearer to her than Spring! For then on her weary sewing

Of the pleasant lanes and the country air And the wood-paths trod by some; And so, as she wearily stitches, She and her caged bird sing : Oh, would it never were May, green May It never were bright, bright Spring!

The contents of the volume are very unequal Its more ambitious and studied poems are less to our taste than the lyrics we have referred to.

POEMS BY WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. London, 1850. From the author's well-written and modest preface, rather than from the book itself, which ndicates nothing of the "'prentice hand," we learn that this is his first publication. He dates from Ballyshannon, Ireland; and if we mistake not, the Green Island will have reason to be proud of him, although, judging from the shrewd, plain, common sense advice of his piece entitled "Justice to Ireland," he is not likely to win favor from the noisier portion of his countrymen. Some of his pieces, "The Wayside Well" in particular, have been copied into American papers from Dickens's Household Words, where they originally appeared. "The Fairies" is an admirable nursery song, which our juvenile readers would doubtless thank us for, if we could afford space for it. We give a verse or two as a speci-

> Down the rushy glen, We daren't go a hunting For fear of little men Wee folk, good folk, Trooping all together Gray cock's feather. "Down on the rocky shore Some make their home, They live on crispy pancake

Of yellow tide foam. Some in the reeds Of the Black Mountain Lake, With frogs for their watch-dogs All night awake !"

HE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES; & Romance. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fiel For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-

A half-formed purpose to review this volum t some length has been laid aside, and we shall notice it in our usual brief style. In the Literary World, the New York Tribune, National Intelligen er, and other papers, it is mentioned in terms of years.

inqualified praise. We regret that we cannot concur with them. The author is a favorite of this country who have given evidence of the pos- that its seventeenth anniversary will be held at thorne. But we must speak what we think. The mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Hitherto, the Sovolume before us does not fulfil the expectations ciety has held its anniversaries in New York raised by the "Scarlet Letter." The story is a city, but Captain Rynders, in his zeal for Religion, poor one, the incidents are meager, and the prom- the New York Herald, in its devotion to Moral utmost skill of the artist, to affect the imagina- labors for the Union, have produced such a lib-

strikes us as a failure. It is hard reading. The Searlet Letter" fascinated us : we could not bear to lose a word of it, or to quit till we had finished " The House of the Seven Gables" could not command throughout our attention. We found earselves skipping several passages, which seem ed dull and unnecessary. There is too little ac-The Ship SARAH COWLES, of eleven hundred tons, tion and dialogue. The characters do not manifest themselves, but the author is describing them. sion, will leave Boston, June 5th, remain at South- talking about them all the time. We should ampton forty days, and then return. Fare, in know little of them from their own acts and

And yet the book furnishes additional evidence of the power and subtilty of the author, as an be equal to those of any first class ships. Persons analyst of character; of his wonderfully clear inration of contradictory forces upon human nature. Since the days of Charles Brockden Brown, the author of Wieland, we know of no American romancer who in these respects can be compared with Nathaniel Hawthorne

NATHALIE; a Tale. By Julia Kavanagh. In two parts New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Il. Farnham corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue, Washington, D. The work is deservedly entitled by the publish. ers a "fascinating book;" and yet we have no intricate story, no plotting nor counter-plotting. no mystery, no marvellous incidents. The whole interest of the tale hangs upon the play of affinities and antagonisms between two remarkable characters, who stand directly before us, speaking and acting for themselves, and the ingenious author is sagacious enough to leave us the privilege generally of putting our own construction upon their motives and feelings. The work is vividiy dramatic, and abounds in scenes of intense heart-suffering and enjoyment.

THE COMMISSIONER; OF, DE LUNATICO INQUIENDO. By G. P. R. James. New York: Harper & Brothers. Fo. sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing-

The Literary World pronounces a sweeping sentence of condemnation on this book. As we have not read it, we cannot say whether it be just or unjust, but, we judge from the disparaging style in which it speaks of the productions generally of James, it is not prepared to do him justice. There are very few story-tellers who have contributed so much to the innocent entertainment of the reading world, as this prolific author. No matter if he do reproduce himself again and again, he does it with such modifications and new combinanations, that we still look and listen with in-

ATTEMPTS UPON CUBA.

The newspapers contain accounts of various ovements, showing a conspiracy set on foot in this country for the revolution of Cuba. From the following proclamation, it seems that the President deems them serious enough to demand his interpositson: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas there is reason to believe that a Mili

tary Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is be-lieved that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a Friendly Power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and incon-siderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrate-ful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in fla-grant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare "that if any person shall "that if any person shall. within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any Foreign Prince or ate, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more

than three years:" Now, therefore, I have issued this my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedi tions, that they will thereby subject themselve to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremitie hev may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And therefore I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to and by all lawful means prevent, any such enter prise; and I call upon every officer of this Gov ernment, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every uch offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventyfifth of the independence of the United MILLARD FILLMORE. By the President:
W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary of State.

FANEUIL HALL AND FREE DISCUSSION.

The Board of Aldermen of Boston have retracd their steps, and resolved that hereafter, whenever one hundred citizens or legal voters shall ask the use of Fancuil Hall, for holding a lawful and respectable meeting, its doors shall be opened, and, if the authorities shall deem the attendance of a police force necessary, it shall be furnished, at the expense of the managers of the meeting. Their resolutions refusing the Hall to Mr. Webster have been rescinded, and its use has

HUNKERISM IN NEW YORK CITY.-The Southern Press copies the following paragraph from a New York paper. It had not met our eye before. " ELECTION OF SACHEMS. - After a very warmly

been tendered to him for the purpose of deliver-

ing an address to his fellow-citizens.

contested struggle, the Barnburners have succeeded in defeating the Old Hunkers, and getting possession of Tammany Hall. This is what they have been aiming at for years, and they have suceeded at last, so that John Van Buren can go into the wigwam once more. In the election of Sachems, on Monday night, they elected then whole ticket, with the exception of one candi n Monday night, they elected their

"The Barnburner ticket beat the Hunker almost two to one. So much for the 'soundness' of the New York Democracy, at headquarters."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON of Pennsylvania has not yet signed the bill repealing the section of the Anti-Kidnapping law of that State, which forbids its jails to be used for the safe-keeping of persons arrested as fugitives from labor. He may sign it at any time between this and the three days immediately preceding the meeting of the next Legislature.

ARREST OF A GANG OF CRIMINALS.—The Detroit papers of the 21st contain the particulars of the arrest of a gang of thirty or forty scoundrels, who had formed a regular association for counterfeiting, incendiarism, and burglary. It had been in operation for eighteen months, and included three justices of the peace, five doctors. one judge, and four constables.

ARCHBISHOP ECCLESON died a few days since at Georgetown, in the fiftieth year of his age. He had been Archbishop of Baltimore for sixteen

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY -Mr. Garours. We know of none of his cotemporaries in rison, the President of this Society, announces session of more genius than Nathaniel Haw- Syracuse, N. Y., on the 7th of May ensuing, comnent characters such as cannot be made, by the Purity, and the Union Committee, in its ardent tion agreeably. As a romance, then, the work | eral, tolerant, and fraternal feeling throughout

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the city, that not a single building can be obtained for love or money, for its meetings this year The pious Captain, and the moral-reform Editor of the Herald, should be employed by Drs. Cox, Springer, and Stuart, as colporteurs, for the dis-semination throughout the land of the same blessed influences which have regenerated New York.

The views presented by Dr. ELDER in the following article will command the attention, if not assent, of all our readers .- Ed. Era.

"THE DUTY OF ANTI-SLAVERY VOTERS."

The question of questions with the readers and writers of the Era just now, is being discussed under this caption. In terms very general you answer it, (in your leader of the 20th February:) "We can (ought to) vote our principles into office." "Use the ballot-box for the establishment of free principles." "In every State we should take care to insure the election of anti-slavery men * * * by using our elec-tive franchise wisely."

Taken together, your article is clear and unequivocal upon the point of duty. I read the sentences quoted with emphasis upon the words insure and wisely, and insist upon so enforcing and directing their significance. Duty gets a different statement and drift when calculated from the point of results, from what it receives when inferred from general principles without any consideration of results. In the one case, a man may justify himself by doing no wrong, though at the expense of doing nothing useful for the excellent end in view; in the other, he will make sure to do right, and whatever is practicable and expedient also. In the one, the man is intent upon saving his own soul and maintaining his consistency of principle, whatever becomes of the enterprise; in the other, he throws his soul into it. equally careful for both, under the conviction that there must be some right way of doing and getting the thing done, if it be a duty at all. The one may stop short with self-sacrifice and soleme protest, the other sets his heart earnestly upon achievement. The one is subline in principle, the other beneficent in practice, with all the possible difference that may be between abstract truth and providential use.

In the interspace and difference of these two apprehensions of duty, your word wisely mediates, for expediency is the wisdom of actual life-the adjustment, every moment demanded, of principles to affairs, in order to effect the greatest possible good in the circumstances, without obscuring, or weakening, or offending against the truth which rightfully rules the case. It must not be forgotten, either, that this territory, which is thus under the dominion of an honest discretion, is temptation, where he would turn stones into bread to meet an exigency or avoid a trial-a nice pinnacle-point of balance, hard to maintain, from which he tempts world-menders to cast themselves in headlong impatience-a grand prospect, offering glorious success in reward of demon worship! Heaven help us! Besides being honest, we need to be wise as serpents, avoiding their wickedness, or, for the world's use, we might as well not be at all.

I am going to assume a general assent to your statement of our duty. By which I understand explicitly, in the first place, that we must do something; secondly, that we must do it in truth and righteousness; and, thirdly, that we must do as much of it as possible, without shrinking from the conditions, in order to take care of the rest of our goodness and wisdom which we cannot get into immediate play. In this way, and on these terms, the world does get along-with some help, to be sure, from the impracticables who do the preaching and protesting of the great principles which over-rule all, and will, in good time, rule

perhaps, nobody understands thoroughly; and s, besides, complicated by different opinions sharply opposed to each other, and obscured, also, by much doubt and hopefulness, which demand satisfaction before they can be arrayed into any shape for service.

One opinion would return, in effect, to the old lose-communion Liberty organization, pivoted on its one idea; another would go forward to enthing still more severely and exactly consciand Ithan that, for the sake of scrupulousness reserve perfectness; a third would organize a brave spir. brave spir. capable of being wheeled into line and brought the charge wherever a dash might be made in the eat of a conflict, with the whole field of politics, and both sides of the battle, for range of action; fourth, worn out in the old service, and tired, daily will called a service. service, and tired f drill, will enlist nowhere, and answer to no hster-roll, but will vote for officers only who preise to fight for the right; and perhaps another variety is ready for reabsorption into their obparties, from which they rose, in the notion that aew drops of fresh water may sensibly abate the saness of the sea. And there remains still anothe way, which you suggest, (in Era, No. 219,) as th "thought of many friends;" and "if we are to ave a new national organization," it has your approbation, to wit: The formation of a new party, king the Democratic principle as its central ide, and boldly applying it to the solution of all the political questions now pressing upon the public mind."

Without charging myself with the wderly treatment of these propositions, I will offer ome thoughts upon them, expecting the application wherever it is clear and correct in the reader's apprehension. A political party cannot be built upon a sentiment which respects only the interests of a small or otherwise inconsiderable class of the people, very unlike in circumstances and wants from the mass; because, the general business of Government, and the rights of other classes, are imperative; because, the progress and promise of the established order must go forward; and because, one reform will not wait for another, less favorably circumstanced, or be postponed or excluded by it.

Nay, more: a political party and policy cannot be built upon a sentiment at all. They must grow out of interests—all the interests which Government is concerned about. A great idea may, indeed, monopolize the attention of a community for a time; perhaps one important specialty or another does exclusively command the public mind until it gets settled; but whenever such particular sentiment or interest is really strong enough to employ a party, or form one, it is strong enough to constrain an existing one. New organizations are not necessary to new movements, unless they are revolutionary in their character and manner of working; neither can such separate organizations sustain themselves long enough for success, because they have their own partialism and defectiveness to answer for, as well as their propor antagonism to meet in its fortified

to good conscience and the Divine will in the administration of affairs. Are we not a Christian people! Yet what impediment did our morality and religion oppose to the annexation of Texas, and the assumption of her orimes, to the Mexican war, to the Compromise measures of the last congress? These things have all happened within the last seven years! Seven years before the first of them, they all felt incredible and impossible; but they are facts now, not intolerable, but quietly familiar. A moral sentiment claims controlling authority in Government! Why, one hero of that war has been elected President of the nation for the glory of it, and another is now as andidate upon its merits, and all the prominent aspirants for public favor are building their hopes upon one or other of the enormities of this season from Hesse and Schelsewig Holsteinhopes upon one or other of the enormities of this season from Hesse and Schelsewig Holsteinhopes upon one or other of the enormities of this season from Hesse and Schelsewig Holsteinhopes upon one or other of the enormities of this season from Hesse and Schelsewig Holsteinhopes upon one or other of the enormities of this hopes upon one or other of the enormities of this bloody week of years!

A moral sentiment inaugurated in the system of politics! American Republicanism separates Church and State, divorces religion from politics upon system, and our churches surrender to the Government supremacy in all points of morals which it chooses to usurp! Is it worth while to talk of carrying a principle of piety, Christian duty, and brotherly love, into the Administration,

talk of carrying a principle of piety, Christian duty, and brotherly love, into the Administration, while it is discountenanced by the churches to which the officers belong?

I conclude that slavery, considered as a sin, an immorality, or wrong inflicted upon our neighbor, offers no complete basis for a political party, and no nucleus for a political organization. We have seen the higher law mocked and scorned when it was arrayed point-blank against the lower. Where it could not be evaded it was defied, and the Chief Priests have joined with Herod and Pontius Pilate in its crucifixion. From which we learn that the Christianity of to-day will not submit to that of the millennium; nay, that it will not tolerate it, but joins with patriotism in calling upon Pilate to crucify it as he is a friend to Caeupon Pilate to crucify it as he is a friend to Caesar. But it is not the business of philosophy to rail at facts, but to learn by them.

This is not said in doubt or condemnation of ur organized movements in the past. Whatever timent, by means of oral discussion, and newspaper reached by it, until abolitionism has become an had its special representatives in most of the may look for this season. also the devil's own play-ground—a wilderness of Legislatures of the North, as well as in both pened to have the required strength.

disappointment of an ostensible aim is nothing in excellent temper.

Schleswig Holstein and Hesse Cassel are also a right effort, if its proper effect is nevertheless

bring itself into the front of the battle, with all the means of success, and all the capacities to administer the power contended for.

the very success of the old.

tal system, are corroborated, I think, by extending them to the case of the anti-slavery representatives elected to both Houses of Congress; that is, by looking at the actual successes of the scheme, as well as inferring its working capacities from general considerations.

The subject will be resumed next week.

MASSACHUSETTS SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Council, having examined the returns of votes for members of the Thirty-second Congress, given at the third trial, on the 5th of April, 1851, in Congressional Districts Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 7, find the results as follows:

District No. 2.

Whole number of ballots - - 9,449

	IN ecessary for a choice	-	-	-	4,720
	Charles W. Upham (W.)	-	-		4,251
1	Robert Rantoul, Jr. (Opp	.)	-		3,151
1	Samuel E. Sewell (F. S.)	-	-	-	1,775
	Benjamin F. Brown (H)				152
	Nathaniel J. Lord -	-	-		48
1	All others have -	-	-		72
	No choice.				
M	District N	0.4.			
1	Whole number of ballots				8,866
-	Necessary for a choice	-			4,434
8	Benjamin Thompson (W	.)			3,689
1	J.G. Palfrey (F.S) -	-	-	•	3 519
- 1	R. Frothingham, Jr. (Op)	p.)	-	-	1,550
r	N. P. Banks, Jr	-	-		98
d	All others have -		-	•	10
	No choice.				
;	District N				
,	Whole number of ballots	-	-		9,441
r	Necessary for a choice	-			4,721
	Charles Allen (F. S.)	-			4,819
t	Ira M. Barton (W.) -		-		2,620
- 1	J. S. C. Knowlton (Opp.)	-			1,990
t		-			
h	Charles Allen, of Worce	Brur,	ale	ster	
8	District N	Vo. 7.	1000		0.13.3
-	Whole number of ballots				7,430
y	Necessary for a choice				3,716
	John Z. Goodrich (W.)				3,550
cl	** *** *** ***	41			-,000

The returns from Chester and New Ashford DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Henry W. Bishop (Opp.) -John Hayden (F. S.) -

Twenty-seven others have

New York, April 28, 1851. Flour, \$5.31 a \$5.37 for common State brands; Southern, \$4.75 a \$4.87; Genesee, \$4.81 a \$4.94. Corn meal, \$3 a \$3.12. Rye flour, \$3.50. Corn meal, \$3 a \$3.12. Rye flour, \$3.50. Genesee wheat, \$1.13; red, 98 cents a \$1.02. Corn steady—65 cents for yellow, and 70 cents for white. Oats, 45 cents. Rye, 72 cents. Provisions firm. Pork, \$15.12 for new mess, and \$13 for prime; old mess, \$14 a \$14.25. Lard firm; sales of 300 barrels at 9 a 9% cents, for barrels, ner pound.

The undue proportion of Women and Children among the Irish now coming over-They arriv here scarcely alive, but, soon recuperating, go in dustriously to work—Those who have been here a month vie with each other in assisting the helples as they arrive—They devote a considerable share of their savings to the relief of their distressed friend at home—An example worthy of all praise—Russia Germanic Confederation scheme apparently a fai ure, and the consequence thereof—A probable nev Combination on the Continent; its consequences—A London joke—The penalty of injustice—France, &c

It may not be amiss to mention that, within th

next month, eleven first class steamers are to leave Atlantic (U.S.) ports for England. Som of them are to be despatched to accommodate visiters to the World's Fair. Yet at the rate at expectations they have disappointed, they yet which American and English ocean steam navihave answered their proper ends. They have in- gation increases, in a year or two we shall have formed public opinion and awakened public sen- that number running regularly in the delightful month of May. One of the great stimulants to and periodical publications; and they have car- this description of navigation is emigration to our ried their system of propagandism into the halls shores, increasing at this moment with a rapidity of Congress, and perhaps every free State Legis- which sets all previous calculation at defiance lature in the Union: all means have been employed From the end of the third week in March to the that could give earnestness and interest to the | end of the third week of this month, some sevendiscussion, until every interest and enterprise of teen thousand five hundred came into this port the times, in both Church and State, has been principally from miserable (because much abused) Ireland. The European press, as well as reliabl institution with all the apparatus and relations of private letters, assure us that this unprecedented a religious, moral, and political reform. It has avalanche is but a "drop in the bucket"-full we

The Irish landlords, after serious reflection branches of the National Congress, though it has and careful calculation, have discovered that the not, I believe, carried any measure of policy by cheapest way of providing for the poor, with the its own proper organic force-its success having maintenance of whom their respective estates are been achieved, generally, through coalitions with for the most part chargeable, is to pay their minority parties, where, in conjunction, they hap- expenses to America, the British Government sharing the cost with them. On every day in In saying that the Liberty party could not get the week, consequently, hundreds or thousands established in the Government, I am not saying of the most miserable looking beings are "dumpthat its existence was a mistake, for it may have ed," as it were, into our streets, to be provided been a proper and necessary means of forwarding for, temporarily at least, by this population the cause in that sphere and direction; and I think which, to its praise be it written, seems to bear it was; and I think, for this reason, that it was this tax and trouble of supporting the fleeing worth all the labor and money which it cost. The poor of the old world with cheerful good will and

sending us their due share. Those coming from In 1848 the Liberty party was merged in a new | that quarter usually possess more means, in proorganization, with a creed intended to cover all portion to their numbers, than any others now the change in the personnel of the Ministry the issues then available as rallying-noints, and arriving from Europe. The recent political trouthe issues then available as rallying-points, and arriving from Europe. The recent political troudeserving of such support. This fact, itself, is evidence that the former movement had become incapable of the expected service. In other words, the party felt that it would no longer avail to be arriving from Europe. The recent political tronsloss deserving of such support. This fact, itself, is bles in Hesse and Schleswig Holstein furnish, of course, the key to their unprecedented desertion now in course of progress. Better foreign-born the party felt that it would no longer avail to be citizens could not come among us. Sober, indusin all.

But, in the mean time, what of the method and policy of our action in the premises? This is the open question; very full of difficulty in itself, for it involves the whole theory of reform, which, in the mean time, what of the method and criticising the great parties who were fighting only preachers of a supplementary gospel of policy of our action in the premises? This is the open question; very full of difficulty in itself, for it involves the whole theory of reform, which, and criticising the great parties who were fighting the great parties who were f ed to us by fathers.

However troublesome the Irish paupers n

When the Liberty party was formed, it was pouring in upon us may be, in time they are des right; talent and zeal are good for nothing if the tined to prove of great service to our country. amount invested in that movement could not se- They consist of an undue proportion of wome cure against a total blunder. While it lived it and children-ten, apparently, for every fullwas right, and when it died it was because it had grown man among them. Poor creatures! on fulfilled its office and lost its capacity for use by landing, the majority of them are hardly able to change of the conditions which had called it into stagger from the wharves to the depot for them, being. A new method was made necessary by the office of the Commissioners of Emigration around which hundreds are constantly to be seen These notions of a party, formed upon a single lying on the side-walks, like lazzaroni in Naples. idea, or a specialty less than a whole governmen- The history of the Irish in America, so intimately connected with every public improvement requiring, in its construction, the exertion of human sinews by thoraands, from dawn till nightfall, furnishes proof that the apparent universal mendicity of those now coming among us is the result of a combination of circumstances over which | To the Editor of the National Era: they have had no control. I see no sights in this wonderful city which so touch my heart as the mournful processions of these people, from the office in the Park to the almshouses, whither they are generally sent to recover their strength after the voyage, in which they suffer almost as much as Africans in a slaver on the "middle passage," notwithstanding the efforts of both Governments to the contrary. A very few weeks serves to reseen industriously driving some casual employment in our streets. Young and old, they all, of both sexes, appear eager to get at something by which to earn an honest penny. The women and female children turn the first dollar coming into wonderful city which so touch my heart as the female children turn the first dollar coming into their hands into oranges, apples, toothpicks, candies, &c.; their ragamuffin boys theirs into Heralds, Suns, and other newspapers; while their men carry our loads, lay our pavements, and dig trenches for our gas-pipes. It is rare, indeed, to see such a troop (passing from the Emigration Office to a place of shelter for the night,) as I have described above, without finding them attended by others of their countrymen and women, whose months' sojourn among us is only to be told by their healthier appearance; the latter buying bread, fruit, &c., for the helpless of the cavalcade, at each green-grocer's in their line line of march. There is poetry in this, which touches me to the heart. I cannot do the "pathetic," so I am unable to express on paper the emotions with which this so constantly occurring scene fill my own breast. Yet, I may write you truthfully, that these two striking characteristics of the pauper Irish emigration to America brand, as false-founded, all the prejudices against the race, which are so common in the interior of our country. A people more distinguished for industry and sympathy with distress—active sympathy for the misfortunes of their brethren—cannot fall in the aggregate to hence the screen by the greatly by continuous

for the misjortunes of their pretaren—cannot fail, in the aggregate, to benefit us greatly by coming among us. I welcome them, every one of them. Would that we had twice as many uncultivated acres, as vast as our waste domain now is, to offer them.

True, the records of our courts show that an undue proportion of minor affences are committed by Irish—less, however, I venture to assert, than would be perpetrated by any other race, coming amid so many temptations, so destitute and igno-rant withal. Their church discipline is capital Southers, \$4.70 a \$4.97; Geneese, \$4.91 a \$4.97; Dense.

Offer meal, \$3.50 a \$4.97; Geneese, \$4.91 a \$4.94; Dense of Government functionaries. They are not provided to the legitimate plants of Government functionaries. They are not provided to the provided of the provided product of the pro

The Asia's mails tell of the sudden and apparent failure of the grand scheeme of Nicholas to centralize the continent of Europe by establishing Austria as her despotic Lieutenant Government over a newly arranged Germanic Confederation. Prussia, at length perceiving the result to which the Dresden Conferences so surely pointed, has declared her determination to consent to no territorial change from the old Confederation. As it is certain that, in any such change, the destruction of the relative importance of almost every one of the secondary Powers is involved, the probability is that they will all back Prussia's self-preservation determination. France and England, of course jealous of any changes which must eventuate in the long run in the aggrandizement of Russia, can hardly fail to labor actively to keep Prussia in her present temper. Thus, a combination bids fair to be formed, against which Nicholas is too wily to contend seriously at this time. He has overshot his mark—has overreached himself—in thus attempting to clutch the

27th of May, A. D. 1851, without Russia at her back, than can an ambitious military man reduce us in that time to the present condition of the subjects of Frederick Joseph of Austria. Russia cannot go to war to carry out her plans, as any considerable nation contending against her will-literally fire her guns for the liberalization of the continent of Europe. Every Government in Europe, in case of such a war between Prussia and Russia, in one month would be compelled to draw the sword on the side of the former, by that dread-

ed monarch—public opinion. Is there not hope, I ask, in this new condition of affairs? The wiseacre Reactionists of England are grave-

ly consulting over measures to prevent the revo-lutionists to congregate in London in all the coming month, from attempting an emeute in that city! This in Pickwickian in the extreme. There may be, in all, some eight or ten thousand proscribed in that city at the World's Fair—not more. Poor creatures, most of them are without two good shirts to their backs. The rest of the visiters shirts to their backs. The rest of the visiters from abroad will be of the class most indisposed to meddle with an existing Government—people who thrive well when business generally is prosperous, and to whose plans, stagnation in trade, such as never fails to accompany revolutionary efforts for the time being, is death. Besides, England, if progressing slowly, is nevertheless progressing surely. Her true patriots feel certain that her march is onward; and that if peace be assured to her for twenty-five years longer, the assured to her for twenty-five years longer, the foundation of the complete and rapid enfranchisement of her people will have been laid. But the aristocracy everywhere see "raw heads and bloody bones" on, or rather in, all who are somewhat vehement in the cause of progress. This feeling on their part is as rife in our own country as at Berlin. Those who, as a class, hold power and property to which they are not entitled in justice to others, pay, as the penalty for their illgotten treasures, the pain of ceaseless care—of anxiety of mind which gives them literally no rest. This is a wise ordinance of Providence, from the operation of which they never have been nor can they ever be free.

Our advices from France assure us of still another change in the personnel of the Ministry. assured to her for twenty-five years longer, the

circumstances which shall force the moderate Republicans and the Orleanists to vote for him, to defeat the candidate of the pure Bourbonists on the one hand, and him who is to be supported by the Reds on the other. At present it seems as though they will be forced to adopt that policy, though, so sudden and apparently unaccountable are political changes in France, that one may calculate absolutely on nothing there. Verily, in nothing is the national characteristic of Jean Consequence more marked than in his politics. Crapeau more marked than in his politics.

drawn not only from our own city, but all the leading towns in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. I have not seen as many strangers in our streets at any time since the State Fair last fall-our city was thronged with visiters drawn here by the fame of the most distinguished living vocalist, anxious to listen to the melody of her voice.

The arrangements of Mr. Barnum were con plete; the sales of tickets took place each morning, or on the day previous to the concert; no more tickets were sold than there were seats in the house, and at the apppointed time the audience were quickly and comfortably seated. There was great enthusiasm manifested in the purchase of tickets, especially for the first and second concerts, and prices went higher than even Barnum had expected. The first or prize ticket was bought by Mr. McElevey, merchant tailor, on Broadway, for \$575 premium; and the others went off at premiums ranging from two to eleven dollars for seats in the first and second circles of boxes and parquette, and from one dollar to six and seven for seats in the third circle and gallery. The first concert brought nearly \$15,000; the second, \$19,000; and the others upwards of \$15,000 each. The entire proceeds of the five concerts must have been from \$80,000 to \$85,000 This is better than has been done by any American city, in proportion to population, unless New York be excepted. Mr. Barnum himself says the anxiety for tickets, the enthusiasm, the prices, went beyond his expectations. Had three concerts more been given, there can be no doubt they would have been as well patronized. Owing to

conspired to give the piece an extraordinary and surprising effect. There is much variety in the expressions of feeling by those who have listened at these concerts—some indulging in far more enthusiastic applause than others; but by all it is agreed, because it has been felt, that we have had the privilege of listening to a voice of unequalled power, and music of unequalled charms.

We have had a great musical festival, and a great musical triumph.

I must not omit to say that Signors Belletti and Salvi, and Benedict, leader of the orchestra, acquitted themselves well. Had it not been for the presence of the "bright particular star," to whom all were looking, and which eclipsed every leave a light they would of themselves have at

lesser light, they would of themselves have attracted attention, and have drawn a large auditracted attention, and mayor ence in this city.

Before leaving the city, Mr. Barnum and Jenny Lind each presented \$1,500 to the Mayor of the city, to be appropriated at his discretion to benevolent purposes. Besides this, the proceeds of the admission fees to the sales of tickets were given the Mayor for the same purposes, amounting to admission fees to the sales of tickets were given the Mayor for the same purposes, amounting to between four and five hundred dollars. This will make nearly 3,500 left by them for charitable uses within our city. Mr. Barnum's company consisted in all of thirty-nine persons, and had rooms at the Burnet House. The larger number were visiters among us for the first time, and the appearance, business, enterprise, and natural advantages of our city made a most favorable imvantages of our city made a most favorable impression upon them. Thousands who would have been delighted to have listened to the "sweet voice of Jenny Lind" were prohibited by the high prices of admission; and many conscientious persons refused going to the concerts on any terms, on account of the place in which they were given—the theatre. This accomplished songstress expressed her own feelings, when she said it would have given her pleasure, had her engagements with Mr. Barnum permitted, to have given a concert for the recode at a moderate price in one

onnert for the people at a moderate price in one of our large public halls or churches.

During this week of excitement in our city, when the whole attention of the people seemed to be absorbed in Jenny Lind and her concerts, a movement of a very different character, and less pretending in its claims, was going on in another part of the city. It was an Anti-Slavery Convention, the call for which, signed by ladies, appeared in your columns some weeks ago. It was in session three days and evenings, in Centre Hall, which was several times crowded with a most attentive and interesting audience. Some of the addresses were particularly able, and appropriate to the times. Had you been here, you would have recognised a number of your old friends and co-laborers in the cause of Liberty, and had gratifying evidence that the spirit of devotion to the cause is not "dying out" among us.

votion to the cause is not "dying out" among us. The resolutions will be sent you by the officers of the Convention.

At our Spring elections, two weeks ago, for city officers the line was drawn between the Democratic and Whig parties, and the election conducted on party grounds. As the result, the Democrats elected their mayor and some other officers; the Whigs, their marshal; and the city council has proved a drawn game, the parties being completely tied—24 to 24. The council have ing completely tied—24 to 24. The council have spent more than a week unorganized, trying to elect a President, and after more than one hundred ballots, without success. Neither party seems disposed to yield, and both have thus far rejected all proposed compromises. They seem to be emulating the examples, and following in the steps, of the more honorable bodies at Wash-

ington and Columbus in years past.
Cincinnati is very healthy, the Spring business active, and all lines of transportation busy in conveying passengers and freight to and from the city. As a centre of commerce, art, and influence of all kinds to the Northwest, it is becoming more known and appreciated every year.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ne is bold, and far more cunning than is generally supposed—so, really, there is no fathoning his purposes in this connection. It strikes me that he counts on the occurrence of a combination of circumstances which shall force the moderate Repeace, by the counts of the

part of the friends of peace in Europe, that the citizens of the United States should participate in this truly Christian and beneficent movement Crapeau more marked than in his politics.

LIBERALIST.

LIBERALIST.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

Jenny Lind and her Concerts—Anti-Slavery Convention—City Elections.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The "Swedish Nightingale" made her advent among us on the 12th instant, and left us for the East last night immediately after the close of her.

delegates, though not appointed by any special authority; and to such we shall be happy to furnish credentials. We particularly request the favor of all persons who may be appointed dele gates in any mode, to report their names, as such, to either of our Corresponding Secretaries, E. W. Jackson, Esq., Boston, or Rev. Elnathan Davis, Worcester, Mass., which will enable us to make our communications to Europe more complete; and as the time is now very limited, we trust we may be pardoned for ureing a very early attention. may be pardoned for urging a very early attention

We expect that many of our eminent citizens will attend the great Industrial Exhibition at London, held at the same time as the proposed Peace Congress, and, if interested in the cause of peace, will be disposed to take a seat in that Conceant. peace, will be disposed to take a seat in that Con-gress; these, as well as those who may be appoint-ed by special bodies, will not require for their ex-penses any assistance from us; but there may be others, whom it may be desirable to send as deleothers, whom it may be desirable to send as delegates, not so fortunately situated. To enable such to go on this mission, as well as to defray some unavoidable expenses in our operations, we would earnestly appeal to affluent friends of the cause of Peace, who do not intend to give personal attendance to the Congress, to contribute according to their disposition and ability to this object. Any sum transmitted to our Treasurer, George Merrill of Boston, will be gratefully received and faithfully appropriated.

ithfully appropriated.

We now lay before you these requests and rec ommendations, with a confidence we never could have felt in the earlier years of our progress in have felt in the earlier years of our progress in the cause of international peace. Our enterprise is no longer a doubtful experiment: the most skeptical, who understand the history of the movement, must now yield to the evidence of its practicability. The most eminent statesmen in Europe now participate in these Congresses; and sovereigns anxiously listen to their voice, cheering them with the hope of deliverance from the horrors of war, and their enormus military burdens. We derive a confidence, also, from the increased moral light and benevolence of the age, which better appreciates so magnificent and beneficent a revolution; and we trust will respond accordingly.

ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Siavery Society will be held (D. V.) in the Broadway Tabernacle, Tuesday, May 6th, at three o'clock, P. M., on which occasion an abstract of the Annual Report will be presented, with a set of Resolutions embodying the great principles of the Association. Addresses may be expected from several distinguished advocates of Human Freedom. The friends of Liberty are invited to attend.

A meeting for discursion and for business will be held in the Lecture Room of the Tabernacle, May 7th, beginning at nine o'clock, A. M. It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the cause throughout the United States will be repre sented at this meeting.

WILLIAM JAY, LEWIS TAPPAN, S. E. CORNISH. Committee of Arrangements.

Anti-Slavery Editors are respectfully requested to give the above one or more insertions

REMOVAL.

The Rooms of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and of the American Missionary Association will be removed on the lat of May, from No. 61 John street to No. 48 Beekman street, a few doors east of William street. WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent. New York, April 17, 1851.

Anti-Slavery Editors will please copy.

THE WATER CURE.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette: For the benefit of many friends resident at the West who have sought my opinion on the question of the Water Cure, permit me to say, through your columns, that I have an increasing confidence in the safety of this kind of medical treatment when rightly applied, and of its danger when not conducted by a properly qualified and an attentive physician, with fa'thful nurses.

After a residence of three weeks in Dr. Goelye's Hydropathic establishment, at Cleveland, I feel warranted in rec-

ommending it as equal, and in some respects superior, to any, either at the East or West, of which I have any know Respectfully,
CATHARINE E. BEECHER.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have been favored with the perusal of the following letter from California, which shows the value set on Cherry Pectoral in that distant portion of our country. It is sold there at five dollars per bottle.—Boston Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1850. SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1850.

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure to inform you, that since our advices of the 5th ultimo we have disposed of all the Cherry Pectoral consigned to our house. From the benefit experienced by those who have used it, there has grown un here a confidence in the article, which will insure you for this market an increasing and permanent demand.

The rapid changes of our climate from heat to cold, and heat again, induce, as might be expected, the afflicting and often dangerous lung complaints. Many of these, within our knowledge, have been so speedily cured by your preparation as to afford, as it were, immunity from their attacks.

We are daily expecting the next arrival, and would advise tities than hitherto. Yours, &c., J. G. CRAM & CO. J. C. AYER, Esq.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Office

of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Penn May 1-9t CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT. THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, is now commencing its fourth season. The success which has attended it thus far enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the Water Cure Treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable anapices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant.

The charge for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$\$\$ per week, payable weekly.

May 1—3m

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY. No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

Is the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washington and delivered by carriers at \$2.75 a year, free of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2. Agents and clubs furnished at rates that will save them part of the postage. Orders for advertising in this paper solicited.

The Independent—weekly. Edited by Kev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and others; Kev. George B. Cheever and Rev. Henry Ward Bescher, stated Contributors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by carriers at \$2.50 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2.

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, edited by Mrs. M. 1. Bailey, Washington Price, delivered free of postage, 62.1.2 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

The Oberlin Evangelist—semi-monthly. Price. \$1 a year.

The Oberlin Evangelist—semi-monthly. Price, \$1 a y
(All the Oberlin Books also for sale, wholesale and retail

this Agency.) Also, the Boston Publishing Office for Also, the Boston Publishing Office for The New Englander, a quarterly journal, commanding peace, by the establishment of a system of international arbitration, or a general Congress of Nations; as these events have now commanded the attention of sovereigns, statesmen, and people, in every civilized nation; and cannot be unknown to any person acquainted with the history of the age.

There has always been a strong desire, on the part of the friends of peace in Europe, that the citizens of the United States should next interesting to intelligent Christian men; and so five Haven. Each volume begins in February. Price, §3 a year; single numbers, 75 cents.

There has always been a strong desire, on the part of the friends of peace in Europe, that the citizens of the United States should next interesting to intelligent Christian men; and orders for all useful book solicited by May 1.

G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernhill.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

1. Cromwell and his Contempararies.—Chambers's Pa

l. Cronwell and his Contempararies.—Chambers's Parsforthe Peop'e
2. Bahomey and the Dahomans.—Examiner.
3. New Theory of the Central Heat of the Earth.—Edingh Philosophical Journal.
4. Wolves.—Benitey's Miscellany.
2. My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life, chaps. 13 to —Blackwood's Magazine.
6. On being a Grandfather.—Leigh Hunt's Journal.
7. The Late Countess of Charleville.—Morning Chroniz.

8. Titles and their value.—Examiner POETRY.

SHORT ARTICLES.

SHORT ARTICLES.
Increase of the Nail and Hair in Man. Pope Gregory the Great and the Emperor Trajan. An Aucient Art Rediscovered. Census of the People. Stage Conspiracies and State Alarms.

WASHINGTON , December 27 ,1845.

Ofall the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in

Publishedweekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets. Boston For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of

BOOKS OF PERMANENT VALUE. To Clergymen, Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of

EMPLOYMENT. SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTAB-LISHMENT-Removed to 181 William street, (near to Spruce,) New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious infigence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tack, this business offers an oppostantity for profits the employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right bonest and well disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

They are too numerous to be described in this advertisement. Persons wishing to engage in the sale of them will receive promptly by mail a circular containing full descriptions, with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the publisher, post paid.

ROBERT SEARS,

ISI William street, New York.

Der People residing out of New York, when visiting the city, are respectfully invited to call and examine our second of the publisher, and see the LOW PRICES at which the same are sold.

April 24-4t

Z. C. ROBBINS. SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Z. C. ROBBINS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Washington, D. C.,

PREPARES the necessary drawings and papers for appl cants for patents, and transacts their business at the Patent Office. He can be consulted in relation to the validity of patents, and the patentability of inventions. All business letters must be post paid, and contain a suitable fe where an examination or an opinion is expected. He has the honor of referring to the following testimonial from thate Commissioner of Patents:

Washington, Nonember 28, 1848.

A SPLENDID NUMBER! HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

TAYLOR & MAURY, AGENTS, WASHINGTON CITY. Contents of the May Number.

THE Novelty Iron Works; with Descriptions of Marino Steam Engines, and their Construction. By Jacob Abbott. With eighteen Original Illustrations. Charles Wolf.
Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune. By Charles Lever, Author of "Charles O'Malley," &c., (Continued.)
The Unnamed Shell.
The Story of Giovanni Belzoni.
Phantoms and Realities. An Autobiography. Part Second. Noon.

y of Silver-Voice and her Sister Zoe.

ond. Noon.
Story of Silver-Voice and her Sister Zoe.
The Crocodile Battery.
A Chapter on Dreams.
A fair in Munich.
The Wife's Stratagem.
The Champion. An Incident in Spanish History.
The Champion. An Incident in Spanish History.
The Farm Laborer. The Son. By Harriet Martineau.
A Chapter on Woives.
Napoleon and the Pope. A Scene at Fontainebleau.
Gabrielle; or, the Sisters.
The Waste of War. (Poetry.)
A Ni, ht with an Earthquake.
A Plea for British Reptiles.
A Dream and the Interpretation thereof.
The Household of Sir Thomas More. Libellus a Margereta More, quindeoim Annos nata Chelaslae inceptus.
The stolen Fruit. A Story of Napoleon's Childhood.
Wilberforce and Chalmers. From the Unpublished Volume of Hanna's Memoirs of Chalmers.
My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. (Continued.)
Uncle John; or, the Rough Koad to Riches.
Darling Dorel.
Courtesy of Americans.
Monthly Record of Current Events. An abstract and Chronicle of Folitical, Social, Literary, Artistic, and Personal Affairs at Home and Abroad.
Literary Notices—Books of the Month.
Two Leaves from Punch.—Encouragement to Booklenders.—Diplomacy and Gastronomy.—Supper at a Juvenile party. One of the Juveniles after the Party.—Conversation Books for 1851.—To find Room in a crowded Omnius.—A File to smooth Aspertities.—The lowest Depth of Meanness.—A Little Bit of Humbug. With four Illustrations.

Meanness.—A Little Bit of Humnug. With four Hustra-tious.

Fashlons for May. With four illustrations.

In bringing the Second Volume of the New Monthly
Magazine to a close, the Publishers would avail themselves
of the occasion to express their profound supraciation of the
rayor with which it has been received, and their eagnest Magazine to a close, the l'ablishers would avail themselves of the occasion to express their profound suprealation of the rayor with which it has been received, and their earnest wish to render it still more deserving of the enlightened patronage of the American community. They commenced the publication with the firm conviction that it could be made the medium of valuable information and mental enjoyment to the great mass of readers, and that it would accordingly be sustained by their generous and cordial support. Nor have they been deceived in their auticipations. The Magazine has found a wider circulation with every monthly issue. The encomiums with which it has been welcomed by the universal voice of the press, and the verdict of intelligent readers, are a gratifying proof that the l'ublishers have succeeded in their endeavor to adapt it to the war's of the public mind. Encouraged by the experience of the first year of this extensive literary enterprise, they are determined to spare no effort to insure the succeeding volume of the Magazine as atill wider and more favorable reception among all clauses of readers. They intend it to be a strictly national work. Devoted to no local interest, pledged to no religious sect or political party, connected with theigraporite movement of the day, except the diffusion of intelligence, virtue, and patriotism, it will continue to be conducted with the impartiality and good faith, which it is equally the duty, the indication to the choicest productions of the English press, the Magazine will be enriched with such original matter as in their opinion will enhance its utility and attractiveness. The emblishments will be furnished by distinguished artists, and selected no less for their permanent value as vehicles of agreeable instruction than for the gratification of an asthetic taste. With the ample literary, artistic, and mechanical resources which the Publishers have enlisted in the New Monthly Magazine is issued invariably on the first day of the month in which it is dated

The wordings commence was the trainers for an act and commence.

The magazine may be obtained form Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The semi-anual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, at two dollars, or the muslin covers at twenty-five cents each, are furnished by the Agents or Publishers.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitous ty to Agents and Postmesters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for efforts in circulating the Magazine. They will also supply clubs on liberal terms; and mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied at any time.

Those who wish to continue the Magazine are respectfully reminded of the necessity of renewing their subscriptions when about to expire—as the work is invari bly stopped at the cl. se of the period of subscription, and is never forward-ad unless payment is made in advance. There is, therefore, no necessity of ordering a discontinuance.

Under the new postage law, which goes into operation on the first day of July, the postage upon each number of the Magazine, to be paid quarterly in advance, will be—
For any distance less than 500 miles, 4 cents.
From 500 to 1,500 miles, 12 cents.
From 500 to 1,500 miles, 12 cents.
From the above rates of postage, subscribers residing more than 500 miles from New York will perceive it to be for their interest to order the magazine, and have it mailed

more than 500 miles from New York will perceive it to be for their interest to order the magazine, and have it mailed to them from some responsible Agent or Bookseller within 500 miles of their residence.

* The Publishers would give notice that they have no Agents for whose contracts they are responsible. Those ordering the magazine from Agents or Dealers must look to them for the supply of the Work.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL ERA. VOLUME V.-1851. WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and

Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are epared at all proper times to maintain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions: That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists:

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under

the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ

of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price-less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin-guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, mpairs its energies, alloys its benefits, and threatens its That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as

to place the election of President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated

from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be aboliahed; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the

That the public lands should be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be granted in limted quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exetion for debt : That restrictions on commerce among the several States

nd between all nations, ought to be removed: That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.

In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its

pirit and policy.

The Foreign Correspondence of the Era is at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the ountry.

The Literary Miscellary of the Era is amply proviled for. John G. Whittier, the Poet, will continue Corded for. John ut. Whittier, the Fost, will convinue Cor-responding Editor. By an arrangement with that popular writer, Gracus Greenswood, her services have been secured for the Era exclusively, beginning on the first of January next. Mrs. Emma Q. E. N. Southworth, the American

Novelist, who first became known to the public through the lumns of our paper, has engaged to furnish a story for our Among other contributors we may name Dr. William Elder, the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, Martha Russell, MARY IRVING, ALICE and PHOEBE CARRY, and Mrs. H. B.

rows-names familiar and attractive. Having thus made ample arrangements for the General Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak-ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform vements and current events.

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five lollars. Clubs: five copies for eight dollars; ten copies for

ation, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY. P. S. The volume always begins on the first of January.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

Frederick William's efforts to Russianize his Frederick William's efforts to Russianize has kingdom—The political parties in France organiz-ing for the approaching general election—Louis Na-poleon protesting against a grand scheme of his own, on finding it about to burn his fingers—French Presidential aspirants—The anomalous condition of things political in France and England—The war of tricks between Prussia and Austria—The case of Miss Talbot—It looks very much like a scramble between clerical and lay fortune-hunters— The evils of permitting church influences to rob re The evils of permitting charter interests of the latives of the property of the dying devout.—That trick, which is common, in and out of all churches, is using God's best gift to man (Christianity) for the injury of the best interests of society.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: The America's advices, reaching this city on the day before yesterday, are barren of political interest. That is, they tell of no political events of importance occurring between the departure of the last preceding steamer and that of this vessel. Yet her mails are replete, as usual, with facts which, taken separately, appear unimportant, though in the aggregate they point with unering certainty to the continuation of the Continental Governments in the policy of retro-action, and of their respective people in their well-formed determination to be free.

Frederick William, of Prussia, despite the pledges of Liberalism through which he obtained a second time the throne of his fathers, appears just now to be most active and audacious in his attempts to Russianize his kingdom. He has very recently forbidden the representation of the operas of Massaniello and William Tell in his Capital cause why? They contain revolutionary, or rather patriotic sentiments. He is afraid of catgut and norse-hair. The American reader will understand how unsafely he knows himself to be sitting on his throne, on learning that, though it is propped up by an immense army, he dares not face a mob-even on the stage! He dreads lest some Berliner should catch an idea from hearing the Prima Tenore sing "Pecheur parle vas." This act of operatic proscription not only signifies that the Prussian Government, with its immense army and grand alliances, cannot insure its tyrant against a Dupréz and a Mario; but it involves a pledge for the continuance of the reactory policy, based on the use of military armaments and spy police, and the prohibition of liberal books and scenic representations. Frederick William could have adopted no more forcible expedient for giving political strength to the suggestive ideas of the proscribed works. His plan is as expensive as unsafe and troublesome. He consents to hold his dominions against the inhabitants thereof by military occupation. He must therefore have a large police army to look after operatic suggestions, and a larger military force to act as an army of observation on his police force. He is plunging deeper into the slough of despotism, with each succeeding step he takes in the work of reëstablishing his authority, and what Nicholas styles order. As the time for the Presidential election in

France draws nearer, all parties there are doing their best to out-wit each other. Louis Napoleon has suddenly proclaimed that the law limiting the suffrage right has no earthly application to his case. This act is clearly unconstitutional. He consented to its enactment, in the hope that its operation would secure the return of a legislative majority favoring his views and his continuance in power. The Legitimists and Orleanists, who aided his small band of supporters in the Chamber in perpetrating the violation of the Constitution involved in this law, have outwitted him. They knew that its effect would be the return of a larger body of ultra conservative members-not of Bonapartists. The law proves very unpopular with the masses; so the President, availing himself of that fact, now coolly tells his late allies that it was never intended to have threatens to order the Government officers, whose duty brings them in connection with the voting, to disregard the directions of the Assembly, as to who shall be permitted to vote for the next President of the Republic. At present, there is a chance that a violent collision between these two branches of the Government may grow out of this affair. Yet, having an abiding confidence in the success of the French republican experiment, I feel assured that, ere the election-day rolls round, one or the other party to the dispute will give

The sound and safe Republicans have already inscribed the name of Cavaignac a second time on their banners, and are actively canvassing in his favor. In conjunction with the Socialists and the Reds, backed by a handful of over-proud Legitimists, they have defeated the proposed repeal of the law exiling all of Bourbon blood. This relieves Louis Napoleon from the fear of having De Joinville for a competitor in the race. It is believed that the Orleanists will support him, if they cannot have the candidate they desire. The Reds and the Socialists seem each bent on supporting a separate candidate, while the party of thorough reaction will doubtless place Changarnier's name on their banner. The division of the Republicans into three parties after this fashion will, I fear, strengthen the chance for the election of the late commander-in-chief, in whose integrity, firmness, and patriotism, the Bourgeoise have implicit confidence, though many of them are among the best Republicans of France. Were Changarnier able to divest himself of his Legitimist associations, his election might operate favorably on the future of his country, which up to a very late period has required not only a check upon the reactory tendencies, but well nigh equal restraint on her ultra liberalists. But he belongs to Barrot, Thiers, & Co -meaning right enough, but carrying out the views of those who mean wrong. So far, the hopes of France appear to rest in the election of Cavaignac. But a day may bring changes in the political condition of the Republic to induce us to hope for the success of

The dissolution of the present "transitory Ministry is daily looked for. In fact, Louis Napoleon's Government is just now in much such a fix as that in which Victoria finds hers. Both are in a legislative minority, and neither goes out of office, because in neither country does a single party command a majority. Thus none the responsibility of governing, with the full knowledge that they cannot be certain of carrying out their principles. The failure of all old parties in France and England to be able to govern proves the advance of liberalism: the liberalists of both countries generally forming third parties-parties of progress - which hold the balance of political power.

This is the first time, in the history of England or France, in which neither Whigs nor Tories were able to control a majority of their Legisla-

In Germany proper, matters remain in statu quo. That is, the antagonist interests (political) seem to be lying on their arms. Prussia and Austria are each scheming to circumvent and "outmanage" the other in the arrangement of the as on which the Confederation of the Bund is in future to be based. Prussia, two years ago, aspired, it will be recollected, to the Presidency of the Confederation, aiming to obtain an overshadowing, nay, an imperial influence at Frankfort. Now, she begs and implores for coequality with Austria, whose second Metternich, Schwartzenberg, manages the interests intrusted to him with consummate address. He has Prussia by the throat, and at his pleasure may evidently throttle her continental pretensions. Russia is evidently aware that her own policy is to concentrate so much power as possible in the hands of Austria, which are, practically, but additional fingers to her own. But, as I have before written you, Nicholas knows well, that if he attempts to rush through his reactory schemes with too great speed, the business interests of the Conti-

ses of Revolutionists far more extensively than far more cautiously and modestly than suits Schwartzenberg, in his evident impetuosity. Mat-ters (relative to final decisions at the Dresden ference) cannot long remain in their present ttled and uncertain condition; and when it shall be known to the peoples what the Govern-ments have finally determined on, your readers may rely on it, the former will make their moves on the political chessboard, to check them. The on the political chessionary, to check them. The promulgation of the expected Dresden decision cannot fail to be the signal for the commencement of a new series of popular movements of great or little importance, as the Governments may be prepared for their repression by the settlement of their own disputes on the contract of the contract of their own disputes on the contract of the contract o t of their own disputes on terms generally

ceptable, or otherwise. In England, the Anti-Papal excitement has broken out afresh, and rages with greater violence than ever, owing to the agitation of the subject in Parliament. The Tories (of that body) have recently held a meeting at Merchant Tailors' Hall, in London, (their Tammany Hall;) 100 peers and 200 members of the Lower House attended. They voted with great unanimity to force on a general election within the next two months, in the vain hope of obtaining a majority. They calculate that the Radical constituencies of the Kingdom, in their hatred of the superstitions and abuses of the Church of Rome, will return Protectionists, because they are ready to go farther than any others in the adoption of measures to check the spread of Roman Catholicity in the United Kingdom. They also calculate that, as heretefore, the Roman Catholic constituencies will send up members ready to stand by Protection, though the Protectionists place all their hopes of success on the violence of their efforts to injure the interests of their church. They

(the Protectionists) must be disappointed, unless both Free Traders and Catholics were to stultify hemselves. It is much more probable that the expected new Parliament, on opening, will exhibit a strong combination between the 105 Catholic members who will be returned, and the Radicals and Peel (liberal) Tories, who will be elected in double their present numbers; and that they will pass an act greatly extending the right of suffrage, to which the leaders of the school of Cobden and Bright look, in its ultimate opera-tion, he laying the foundation of the series of measures to end finally in the abolishment of the nion between Church and State, which is as uch the interest of the Catholic Church of the

Kingdom, as of the dissenters and the great No-

hurch party, which comprises perhaps three ourths of the population.

The case of Miss Talbot still continues to be the prominent subject of newspaper discussion. Law proceedings have been had in it, in which it Law proceedings have been had in it, in which it has been proved that this young lady was immured in the convent, not only without the knowledge of the Lord Chancellor, (whereas Bishop Hernden declared that she was placed there with is express consent,) but further, that, instead of eing anxious of becoming a postulant, she has ever entertained the idea of becoming a nun. This she has written to the Court over her own hand, in the face of the Bishop's protestations that he only consented to her becoming a postulant after earnest solicitations on her part. It ms that, not liking a match which her uncle Lord Shrewsbury, had chosen for her, that noble man and his wife virtually forced her into the convent, by way of punishing her anti-matrimonial contumacy. Once there, nuns and priests entered into a conspiracy to get possession of her £80,000, for the benefit of the Church. Their

cheme was well laid, and would have succeeded, beyond doubt, but for the exposure of the whole affair made so recently by the Protestant step-father of the young girl. The Lord Chancellor has ordered her liberation from convent impris-nment, but consents that she shall reside with a Roman Catholic peeress, who is said to be as big-sted as any of her creed in the Kingdom. The only remaining fear is, that, under the direction f her Chu-ch, that lady may strive to so disgust he young lady with the world, as at the end of minority to induce her again to make a suttee

her minority to induce her again to make a suttee of herself, giving her property the direction which the Bishop desires it shall take. On the whole, this poor young girl has been conspired against on all hands. Her fortune appears to have been the stake for which church-men and laity, priests and fortune-hunters, have been playing so desperately. In promoting the wealth of their church by acting on the weakness of devout credulous men and women, the Roman esthood are but doing the work in which all others seem prone to engage. How common is it for scoundrel lawyers to make themselves the heirs of their clients? Do we not hear of smoothtongued physicians stepping into the fortunes of patients their skill has killed, almost as often as of fortune-hunters trapping heiresses? Designing knaves, managing women, and plotting house-what we intend to do if we are successful, and not a power and reculiar interest; for during the content of the genuine Puritan model, high-backed and stiff-jointed looking articles, with flag bottoms; and the table was supported on quaintly-carved claw feet. One of those old chairs had for me what we intend to do if we are successful, and not latter may be cut off with a shilling, and they t, the Protestants - churchmen, dissenters, and

all—are as great proficients as the Catholics in getting the devout to "remember the grotto," i. e., the church. The Papist priesthood, however, by their vows of celibacy, are cut off from the world.

They are without sons to be provided for or
daughters to be portioned. In extenuation of this ffence against society on the part of the Catholic, t must be admitted that he gets his dying victim o give his church, schools, convents, and monasies, while the Protestant parson not unfre wo thirds of the hubbabo which the advocate of the "Establishment" are kicking up over this case arises from the danger that the poor girl's tune-hunting Anglican rector, sleek curate, or bishop's son — a class who too often manage to carry their sacerdotal wares to rich matrimonial parkets. The Catholic Church is by no means selves get the money left to the fold, but it is ex-pended in building churches, founding schools, ndowing hospitals and colleges, &c. In this mat-er, the English church appears to be less really Christian than the Roman. The former is the only hierarchy in Europe on which mankind have been weak enough to confer legislative powers. The result of that is, that the Archbishowers. The result of time is, £17,000 annually, thile the Roman Archbishop of Paris has voted him only £800 per annum. These types, if

as little with an over-grasping personal spirit, as the Established Churchman with a self-denying I must once more request your readers not to misinterpret my meaning. I war on abuses wherever I find them, in or out of each and every church. I assail not Christianity itself, but its perversions, designed, under its cloak, to prey on society at large. It is a burning shame that in this age of progress, God's best gift to man should be longer used for man's injury.

they indicate anything, point with unerring cer-tainty to the fact that the Catholic is chargeable

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Racine (Wisconsin) Advocate

ORGANIZATION OF PARTY. National Era has an article in favor of an rganization of the Free Soil party which is worth noticing, both to approve and condemn. We copy that portion of it that we consider of

times require the formation of a new party, taking the Democratic principle, as its central idea, and boldly applying it to the solution of all the political questions pressing upon the public mind. The movement to this end, they say, should originate in State action. Let the friends of Freedom in Ohio, for example, call a State Convention, to organize a party of true Democracy, on the basis of Land Reform, River and Harbor Improvements where the works are of national interest and require national enterprise, Elections of all officers by the People, Free Trade, Opposition to Class Legislation, Divorce of the Federal Government rom all support of Slavery, and Opposition to he Evil within constitutional limits. "Let the Convention meet at ac early a day as

may be convenient, issue a declaration of principles, assume the name Democratic as the title of the party thus organized, invite all liberal antislavery men to hold similar Conventions in their slavery men to hold similar Conventions in their respective States for the purpose of forming similar organizations, and issue a call for a National Democratic Convention, embracing all who are willing to adopt such principles, to meet, say at Buffalo, Cleveland, or Pittsburg, next September

or October.

"Let that Convention adopt a complete platform of Democratic principles in their legitimate application to all practical political questions, including that of slavery, and let it call a National Convention to meet the following May or June to take into consideration the subject of nominating a candidate for the Presidency to be supported in 1852."

Now, we fully agree upon the propriety of forming a party with the Democratic Principle as its "central idea," but, at the risk of abuse for being called a one-idea man, we must say that we want to see that "central idea" the sole idea, it being in our opinion quite a sufficient one for any party or for any country. When we do apply this idea, and this one alone, "to the solution of all political questions," we shall have a Government as perfect as we can make it, for we hold,

first—
That every imperfection of our Governmen

That every excellence of our Government has arisen from the predominance of the "Democratic principle" over every other, when applied to the political position wherein the excellence is found.

And this is the true shorter catechism of Democratic principles of the political position wherein the excellence is found. mocracy. Now for the application. Whenever a proposition is before us, the first question is, whether it is one which the Government has a whether it is one which the Government has a right to act on, and still be called Democratic Government. Is it a proposition merely to add to the security of the rights and liberties of men, or is there something else mixed up with it? If there is something else mixed up with it? If there is something else with it, then strip it of this extraneous matter, and discuss it on its simple merits as affecting rights and liberty.

The question of the extension of slavery, it is self-evident, is one affecting the liberties of men. Subject that to the Democratic test. Strip it of all other influences, and then say whether or not the restriction of men's liberties is Democratic.

the restriction of men's liberties is Democratic. You will at once say no. But compromises!

Well, that is another question.

Now, are compromises Democratic? No. Democracy is uncompromising from its very nature. It cannot stoop to take part of this principle, and part of that. It may indeed choose between evils, but that is not compromising; and it cannot choose even the lesser evil without boldly proclaiming it to be an evil. No extension of slavery can from its nature be Democratic, nor can any Democrat speak of slavery where it exists as proper. He may say indeed that he has not the power to expel it from the States where it exists, but he cannot admit it to be right even there He can wash his hands of it where he cannot do anything by the terms of the Union to suppress
it, and be quiet, but he cannot permit its extension without a violation of Democratic principle.

* * * * * * * * *

Adopt this plan, and we of Wisconsin are ready

to meet you. Adopt this plan, and no Democrat can fail to respect you wherever he may be now, but don't for the sake of a little harbor and river influence adopt that which is in direct opposition

to Democratic principle.

You may see, too, that even now the hope of influence from it is dead; it has fought its last fight, and General Cass sees a "change going on," and stands a straddle of the fence. But we do not mention this as an argument, save to show you that the evils of such a make-believe-principle are so plain that it can never carry with it much strength, even where pretty fully supported by one party, and feebly opposed by the other. Its rottenness soon weighs it down, and as it stood this last session, it stood its best, not opposed openly by the Democrats; but still, from an inopenly by the Democrats; but still, from an in-tuitive feeling of wrong, suffered by them to die even where they had foolishly professed no par-ticular opposition to it. It is not Democracy, and should not be introduced upon a platform claim-

OLD PLATFORMS. From the Vermont Patriot.

"We notice that several Democratic papers are re-publishing the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Conventions in 1835. '40, '44, and '48, and call upon the Democracy of the country to rally upon these resolutions, to stand by and defend them for their lives as the only eans of saving the party from utter destru

on.
"We take it the Democracy were not without issues before 1835. Why, then, in that year, were they not rallied upon old issues? Why did the Democracy of '35 presume to thrust new issues upon that party, and why were they not repudicted?

"It is the boast of the Democratic party that it is PROGRESSIVE—why, then, this clinging to old platforms, to old notions, and to old times? Why not stand upon the issues and the notions of the present? Why not meet the agitations of the present? Why dodge what is, by continually

"The platform of 1835 we shall not now discuss All we wish to say about it is, that we care as lit-tle for that as for any other old platform. If it is adapted to these times, very well; if not, let it go to sleep with its 'illustrious predecessors.' This platform of 1835, by the way, has not been a very successful one for the Democracy. Van Buren was elected upon it in '35—and beaten upon it in was elected upon it in 35—and beaten upon it in '40. In 1844 it was entirely lost sight of in the only real issue before the people—the Texas question. In '48 we were beaten upon it again; victorious once, beaten twice, and victorious once more by keeping it out of sight; not a platform that ought to inspire over confidence, one would

judge.
"The Democracy of '52 will triumph, if at all, what we did do when we were successful years ago. Not upon the platform of 1801, 1829, or 1835, but upon the platform of 1852, will the Democracy of

"We repeat, then, that the Democracy cannot rally simply upon any old platforms. It was tried in '48, and if it is tried in '52 it will be with a similar result.

must do as they did in Jackson's day—form a plat-form suited to the times. The Democracy is the party of progress, and when the people see them on the march, they will fall in; but if they see on the march, they will fall in; but it they see them standing still, or worse—going back after rotton planks of the past, out of which to construct platforms—they will abandon them to their antediluvian researches. The popularity of Jefferson and Jackson came from their identifying themselves with the issues of their times. What would Jackson have done, standing on Jefferson's Alien and Sedition law and non-intercourse and embargo platforms? Precisely what Cass did, standing on an old platform that the people had passed. The platform of '35 was wrong in one respect, the introduction of a sectional issue in a National Convention. That plank should have been thrown out as soon as possible; but it was not, and after two defeats, and one victory which we gained only by its being entirely lost sight of, we are told we must adhere to it, right or

wrong!
"There is one thing perfectly certain, and the
man is demented if he does not see it. If the Demooracy attempted the campaign of '52 on any old, worn-out and gone-by platform, or any other than a platform of this day and generation, they will be whipped blind.

* * * * * *

"Let us, then, hear no more about rallying upon what nas. Let us talk about rallying upon what is; meeting emergencies of this day—standing upon the issues of our own time. Let the plat orm of '35 take care of itself, and let us prepare to construct a platform for '52—a National plat-form—one upon which all Democrats can stand, which shall evince some of the common sense and sagacity that has characterized the Democ racy of former times, and insured so many tri-

umphs."
Again, the Patriot of March 6th gives the following, which is sound advice equally applicable to Democrats and Free-Soilers: "There is, we firmly believe, no hope for any National advancement to the cause of Freedom except from the Democratic party, stimulated to action by the doctrines of Freedom, and urged on to victory by the men of this day and generation. That a party can act with any efficiency on the

to victory by the men of this day and generation. That a party can act with any efficiency on the great question, standing on a single idea, we do not believe. A Presidential election is approaching. The people will regard National questions, and it cannot be helped; and unless the friends of Freedom take, and at once, the true ground, they must look for thin ranks. It is in the power of the man of this day to fill the Demography party with must look for thin ranks. It is in the power of the men of this day to fill the Democratic party with new vigor, to restore it to its original Jeffersonian purity, and to urge it on to noble accomplishment and it is in their power to fall back into their old third party organization, abandoning thousands of true hearts, who, whatever else they may be, will be Democrats. Let us ponder these things, and act wisely and for the general good."

The Patriot of April 3d points out the course

for the Democracy to pursue as follows:
"Let Daniel Webster and his 1850 compro mise measures take care of themselves, to be

devil,' viz: Clay, Webster, and Fillmore, and institute a closer communion with the doctrines of the true Democratic church, as exponded by Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. * * * * * * "The Democracy must begin to take care of emselves. We can afford no more quarrelling, no more browbeating, no more attemps to 'drag the no more oroweating, no more attemps to drag the cat by the tail.' The party North have made up their minds to think, speak, write, and resolve, as they please on the question of human slavery, and the course of certain men must be shaped accordingly. No one seeks, by any unconstitutional means, to repeal or amend the Fugitive Slave Law; but a majority seek, and will continue to right to do so, precisely as they have in the case of any law, they will do so, and they must be al-lowed to do so, and the idea that this particular law is any more sacred than any other law, and that fealty to this one enactment shall be set up as a test, must be abandoned.

"That portion of the Democracy who profess to consider the doctrines of Freedom first in all political considerations, must take, on National questions, true Jeffersonian, Madison, Jackson ground, so that the older men among us, who have

become wedded to them, may not be driven from the support of the doctrines of Freedom from fear of losing their political idenity. Thousands will then go with the Democracy who now hesi-

From the Friend of Youth. PICTURES BY FIRELIGHT: OR, A NIGHT IN THE "PAINTED CHAMBER."

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

You must know, my young friends, that my home is in a quiet, country village, which, since my memory, could boast of quite a number of large, old-fashioned houses, built far back in the "colony times," beneath whose roofs generation after generation of old-fashioned people, resembling each other as closely in temper, habits, and manners, as the buttons on your sacks, were born, lived, and died. Not long since, I spent a night in one of these old houses, watching by the bedside of an aged woman, who had often borne me in her arms, and rocked me in the cradle in the days of my nfancy. It stands in a remote corner of the and barren-looking hills, covered in some places with a stunted growth of cedar, mingled here and there with a few beach and birch saplings. It is a wild, solitary spot, for the hills hide all vestiges of the neighboring farm-houses, and the road is now seldom travelled, save by whortleberry parties in the summer, and such

armers as own woodland and pasturage below. The house itself, composed partly of wood and partly of stone, is in perfect keeping with the landscape. The main part dates from before the Revolution, and, lonely as it is now, was used as a tayern in those days, when that solitary, grass-grown road was the chief thoroughfare between this and the neighboring town of G. The children of the present proprietors have built themselves houses in pleasanter locations; and the old people, thinking that the house would "bide their time," have contented themselves with making two or three cooms comfortable, and abandoned the rest to

There was little to be done for my friend.

whose chief disease was old age; so I seated myself in an old-fashioned arm chair, and gazed round the room, which, often as I have een within it, always wears a strange aspect. It was a large apartment, with massive beams projecting into it, so as to form an inside cor-nice; and that transverse beam or summer, so common in such old houses, running through the centre of the room, overhead. There was no plastering, every inch of wall on the sides and overhead being ceiled in elaborate panel work. Everywhere the eye rested on panels of all dimensions and shape. But the manner in which these panels were painted and ornamented was what gave to the room its unique appearance—the mouldings were chiefly white, while the panels were red, blue, green, yellow, and pink. From the four corners of each pane sprang something which was intended for a flower, judging from the general outline; but whether the painter ever found their originals beneath the blue heavens, is more than I can tell, so stiff, ungraceful, and awkward, they Poor man! I trust his sense of beauty has been quickened ere now, for he has been dead many long years; even his name is forcotten, while his colors are still as fresh as is esirable on the panels of the "Painted Chamber." A bright fire burned in the wide, ancient fireplace, and, in its flickering light and shadow, the room wore an appearance even

more fantastic and grotesque than usual.

The night was dark and stormy; the rain poured in torrents, as if it would level everything, even the wind itself, flat to the earth only pausing occasionally, to take breath and catch the rushing murmur of the countless mountain brooks, which were hurrying forward to mingle their waters with the raves of a small sheet of water, cradled amid the hills, a few rods distant. I tried to read, but my thoughts seemed pos-

sessed with a strange, vagrant propensity, constantly wandering from my book to the strange herbarium above me, or the quaint, old-fash-ioned furniture around me. The chairs were of the genuine Puritan model, high-backed and evening, before the family retired, we had been speaking of a venerable gentleman whose name is well known to all lovers of the curious and antique, when an old, white-haired dame, who been, as I thought, too much occupied with her knitting to heed our conversation, uddenly laid down her work, and, lifting her glasses, exclaimed-

What! the son of old priest R., who died in this very clair!" laying her hand on the arm of the deep old chair which she occupied. "Died in that chair!" I murmured to self, as I gazed on the old seat, and tried to picture that venerable servant of God, as he sat i the cool of the day, looking forth from his study window, while the lingering sunbeams ested on his hoary head like a crown of glory, until suddenly, silently, lightly as fell those very sunbeams-

"God's finger touched him as he slept." Then I raised my glance to where-"Placed against the oaken wall,

Stood the old clock, grim and tall;" And I thought of the bright eyes that had once watched the slow movement of its pointers with hope or fear, joy or sorrow, now closed and the merry voices which had drowned its monotonous tick with their laugher, but now silent in death; and I involuntarily neated these lines from Lissie Barber's beau tiful poem—

"THE OLD CLOCK. "Time speeds on, and years have flown, And the old house stands alone; Where are all the eyes of light, Of the household band to-night? Where the hopes of Childhood's morn, And young Love's delicious dawn? Gone! Gone! Gone! Gone!

So my heart beats sadly on.' "Gone!' but where-how?" I murmur ed, as I bent my gaze on the flickering fire. How lived—how died they? Those troops of

bright-eyed children, who "Laughed to hear that old clock tick?" As if in answer to my query, the following pictures seemed to rise before me; but whether hey were waked from the glimmering firelight, or whether they were the effects of a kind of

the wrinkled, withered visage of the old dame in the white canopied bed in the corner of the room gave place to that of a fair, youthful matron. While I was wondering over this, I caught the sound of footsteps in the wide entryway—heavy steps, mingled with the pattering of little feet. They paused at the door, and hen followed a low whispering, above which, as if forgetting or defying all restraint, rose occasionally a childish voice, sweet and clear, like a bird's trill breaking the silence of midnight. Then the door opened, and a tall, hale, ruddy-cheeked man entered on tip-toe, leading two little fair-haired girls. They rather hung back at first, influenced.

perhaps, by the awe with which the children f some families are taught to regard the "spare rooms" of the house; but as soon as they caught sight of their mother's face beneath the white drapery, they sprang forward and would have clambered upon the bed, had not their father gently held them back. He lifted them up to meet their mother's kiss, and then, taking from beneath the counterpane something which seemed to be a little bundle of white flannel, he somewhat awkwardly turned back the folds,

"A brother-a baby brother," the father whispered; and then it was right pleasant to witness the wonder, curiosity, and delight that gleamed in their round, blue eyes, as they extimidly with their chubby fingers, until, emboldened by their mother's smile, they ventured to kiss the soft cheek of what seemed to them, very much as it does to the wisest among us an inexplicable mystery.

Then the picture faded slowly away, and in its place came another—a bright, winter scene. The snow lay heavy and deep over the barren andscape, edging the green branches of the edars and junipers

"With ermine too dear for an earl," and hanging in feathery wreaths over the edges of the shelving rocks and leaning fences. That pleasant, motherly-looking woman who

ing the progress of an ox-sled as it swept down the street, leaving two broad, smooth tracks glittering in the sun. Planted on the front beam of the sled, with his feet far apart, after the fashion of the pictures of the "Colossus at Rhodes," stood that same ruddy-cheeked man, and behind him, clinging close to the beams to guard against tumbling off, sat two tall, laughing girls. Now, as nothing ever seems strange in dreams, or by the firelight at midnight, I was not at all surprised to recognise in those tall maidens the little girls I had seen before, nor in the bright-eyed boy, who one moment stood planted on the sled in imitation of his father,

brother" who had excited their curiosity and delight in the former scene. I watched them until they tumbled off in front of a low, brown building, which, from the number of children about the door, and other unmistakable signs, I knew to be a school house, and lo! a new picture grew clear and bright in the gleaming light.

rying in vain to maintain his position without

ouching his hand to the stakes for support, and the next was measuring the length of his new boot-tops in a snow-drift, the "baby

It was no longer winter, but a glorious spring morning. The beams of the rising sun had tipped the highest points of the surrounding hills with fire, while from the meadows and glens rose the light mists, clinging to their bases, or creeping slowly up their sides, like clouds of incense around fire-crowned altars. The winds were still asleep in the cedar boughs, but occasionally a shower of glittering dewdrops fell to the ground, as some belated bird sprung from its leafy perch and soared upward with its morning song of thanksgiving. On a little knoll, a few rods distant from the old farm house, a flock of sheep were shaking the dew from their lately-washed fleeces; and near the bars of the pasture on the left, stood a group of young cattle, some stretching their sleek necks over the fence to crop the forbidden clover, ome interlocking their white horns in playful warfare. The whole scene was full of peace. but within that old house was strange bustle and confusion, while every heart there was struggling to keep down the rushing tide of

Near the open window, carefully examining the lock of a long gun, known in those days by the name of "Queen's arm," stood my old acquaintance, for such I began to deem him, the father of those children. But his bent form, gray hair, and furrowed forehead, indicated that sickness as well as Time had laid its grasp upon him since I had seen him last. The old happy smile was gone, and his face was very grave, thoughtful-almost stern. At a tabl near by stood the mother, filling an old-fashioned wallet with doughnuts, which was held open by a gray-haired old negro woman. The two daughters were folding homespun linen shirts, on which their tears fell fast, as they placed them in a brown knapsack that lay upon the table.

The brother, now a tall, handsome youth. was counting the cartridges in a box which rested on the broad window-sill before him, and though his mother's and sisters' eyes, and even the old slave's, were dim with tears, his look, like his father's, was firm and resolved, heroic even, though once or twice I fancied that his p trembled, and his eye grew misty as it rested upon his mother's face.
I should have been puzzled to understand

this tableau, had not the words "No taxation without representation," written in a clear, round hand, on the smooth mantel-piece, given me a clew to its meaning. The echo of those scattering shot discharged at Lexington had reached even this remote corner, and this brave boy was one of the hundreds of stout hearts that vere arming at the sound.

A puff of smoke, retreating before the blast that shrieked and roared in the old chimney. completely obliterated this scene, and when ventured to look up, a strange landscape lay before me. There was nothing familiar about it but the moon, which looked down on a deep, dreary

dale, along which, half buried in snow, were scattered a multitude of small huts and tents. Something whispered me that this was VALLEY FORGE, and within these miserable huts, watched over by the beloved chieftain, were gathered troops on whom rested the hopes of the world. But instinctively, as it seemed, my eyes turnthe moonbeams brought out in full relief the who stood leaning against the decayed trunk of an old sycamore. As he slowly raised his sunken eyes to the moon, I started-for there was something in those wan lineaments that seemed familiar. Could it be that noble boy I had seen arming at the old farm-house? I looked again. At length, slowly and feebly he pent forward, and with the point of his bayonet traced some words in a small space of untrod den snow before him, and, as he again looked up, a faint smile passed over his face. That mile, that look, convinced me — it was the volunteer of the farm-house, the baby brother

of the " Painted Chamber." An hour later, when his comrades came to his relief, they found One mightier than they had preceded them. He was dead, frozen stock and stiff; and by the faint light of the setting moon they traced, in the snow before them, these words-" Home! Mother!" "One! two!" chimed the old clock, and I

started, rubbed my eyes, and stared in a kind of ewilderment around the old chamber. The soldiers, the valley, were gone-and the only thing there, bearing the least resemblance to a ains. Had I been dreaming, or had the magic fire-light really limned these pictures for me?

I know not. The only clew I had to the matter was the reply of the master of the mansion to a question of mine, a few hours previ-

"Yes." he had said, "David Truesdale, their only son, enlisted for the whole war, and was either frozen to death or died of small-pox that winter our army lay at Valley Forge.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS. THE undersigned, having had several years' experience in one of the public Departments of Washington, offers his services to claimants for military and naval pensions, invalid pensions, bounty land, &c. His experience and practical acquaintance with the minor details of business transacted in the accounting offices, and his knowledge of the decicions made in the adjudication of claims, enable him to offer his services with the confident assurance of procuring early and satisfactory action on all claims presented by him.

him.

He will give his personal attention in the settlement of all claims against the United States—such as expense incurred in the organisation of volunteers; accounts of recruiting officers; claims for horses lost or property destrycruiting officers; claims for horses lost or property destry-ed; privateer pensions; quartermasters, commissaries, and wagon masters' accounts; extra pay, back pay, rejected claims, and claims before Congress.

Navad Pensions.—In all cases where any officer, seaman, marine, engineer, fireman, or coal heaver, belonging to the United States navy, has died in the navalservice of a wound received, or disease contracted, in the line of duty, leaving a widow or minor children, there is more or less napsion due, the amount depending upon the circumstances of each naticular case

a wildw or minor enlarge, nace to an amount depending upon the offcumatances of each particular case.

Mexican War.—In case of any officer or soldier, either of the regular army or volunteers, who died in the service during the late war with Mexico, or after leaving the service, of wounds received or diseases contracted in said service, of wounds received or diseases contracted in said service, there is a pension due to such widow or children.

It may be further stated, as a general rule, that in all cases where any officer of the regular army, or any officer or private soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea-fencibles, or volunteers, either in the war of 1812 or at any subsequent time, has died of wounds received in actual service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children, or widow and children, as the case may be, if at has never been received.

and charten, as the case may be, it as has hever been re-ceived.

Invalid Pensions.—All officers and privates, whether of the army, navy, militia, or volunteers, who have been at any time disabled in the service by wounds received or disease contracted while in the line of duty, are entitled to pensions, the amount d-pending upon the rank of the invalid and the degree of disability.

In many of the public offices, and in the Pension Office persionisally, there is a great number of suppended and re-

which case he will charge a reasonable per centage upon the sum recovered. Persons writing to him in regard to claims, should communicate all the facts of the case, in as full a manner as possible. Especially, in all claims for pension, extra or back pay, or bounty lands, the name of the officer or soldier, the time and place of his enlistment, the company and regiment in which he served, the length of time he served, &c., should be fully stated.

He will send forms and instructions, when sufficient facts are communicated to enable him to determine what laws are applicable to the case.

A. M. GANGEWER, March 31, 1851.—6m

References — Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Eliis Lawis, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carliele, Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally.

POWERS & SEATON, YS and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor ry, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio. HENRY H. PAXTON.

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THIS paper (under the editorial control of Kev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor,) will complete the first half year of its existence on Wednesday January 1st, 1851. The substantial favors extended to it thus far show that such a journal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moral questions which now agitate the world. The Free Presbyterian will steadily aim to present the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ (as it is) in harmony with all true reform—social, moral, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether it find its lodging place in Church or State.

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A. PARKS, of the "MARLBORO" HOTEL,", would invite those whom for the past six years I have been accustomed to meet at this and the Adams House, to make the Mariboro' their home while in the city.

I will to the utmost strive to serve acceptably those who may favor me with their patronage.

CHARLES W. JENKS.

Paston. March 1, 1851. Mar. 10—tfg. Having associated myself in business with Mr. JOHN
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March 20-lyg J. A. PARKS.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH)

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T. F. CULLEN, M. D.,
Visiting Surger

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thirty thousand pictures annually, and have never given dissatisfaction! This is certainly a flattering proof of the superiority of his likenesses.

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J. H. W. calls the attention of the public generally to his elegantly furnished Gallery over 4.ane & Tucker's new store, where a free exhibition of pictures will be given.

Notwithstanding the usual competition in Daguerrectypes at the recent fair of the Maryland Institute, he was awarded the first medal by the judges.

Likenes-so of every description copied, and post-mortem cases attended to.

March 27—tf PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

ARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey,
A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situated two miles south of Woodbury, the county town of Gioucester county, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Rhematism, Bronchitis, incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoso, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Drunkenness, Insanity, and Scrofulous, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous Diseases.

Diseases.
This Institution was built expressly for the purpose of a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the

and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are cocunied by the servants.

ticular to have every part kept clean and in good order.)

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Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill. There are thirteen of these springs not far distant from each other, but five of them are capable of keeping the reservoir constartly overflowing. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

Below the water works, further down the bill strade the the same.

Below the water works, further down the hill, stands the

through it.

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Consists of a two-story building, connected with the main building by an enclosed gallery or passage—containing large packing rooms, bathing rooms, douches, (rising and falling,) plunge baths, half baths, sits baths, foot baths, &c. &c.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those needing that kind of treatment are invited to call and see for themselves. or themselves.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with he greatest care, and are all accustomed to the economy of hydropathic establishment.

hydropathic establishment. Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, sur-TERMS.

TERMS.

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Do not wait until your affliction becomes public; the moment you (or your triends) discover a desire for stimulating drinks, or for opiates of any kind, or for tobacco in any form, apply without hesitation—the earlier, the more speedy the cure.

substances.)

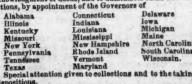
INNANITY, no matter how excited or depressed the patients may be, when not caused by organic destruction of some important part, can generally be cursed by rational and mild treatment at this institution. Such patients will have all the benefits of an asylum and the comforts of a home, with skillful, kind, and attentive nurses.

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INFORMATION WANTED, OF HENRY CLARE, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who enlisted in the United States navy in let do r 1841, and is probably still in that service. It is believed that he married his wife in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia, some seven or eight years, ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who may know anything of him and of his present situation, by caving the information with the Editor of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his sister.

SARAH (N. ADE.

Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. SARAH CLARE. OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

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They were gathered during the present winter by Mr. lames Sumpter, of Union county, Indiana, who went out to Fexas for the express purpose of procuring good seed for lexas for the express purpose of procuring good seed for his own planting.

His knowledge of the hedging business, and personal interest in the matter, are sufficient guarantee that every precaution has been used to select none but seeds of undoubted vitality, and that the proper care has been taken in their collection and preservation.

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Aug. 8. 48 Beekman a few doors east of N. B. Editors friendly the cause of freedom are re-spectfully requested to be the above an insertion, as the object in publishing th Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information.

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